III Academic publishing and Open Access

IV Open Science and data management

Michela Zorzi – Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche

24/11/2022

800 1222·2022 ANNI
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

What we'll talk about

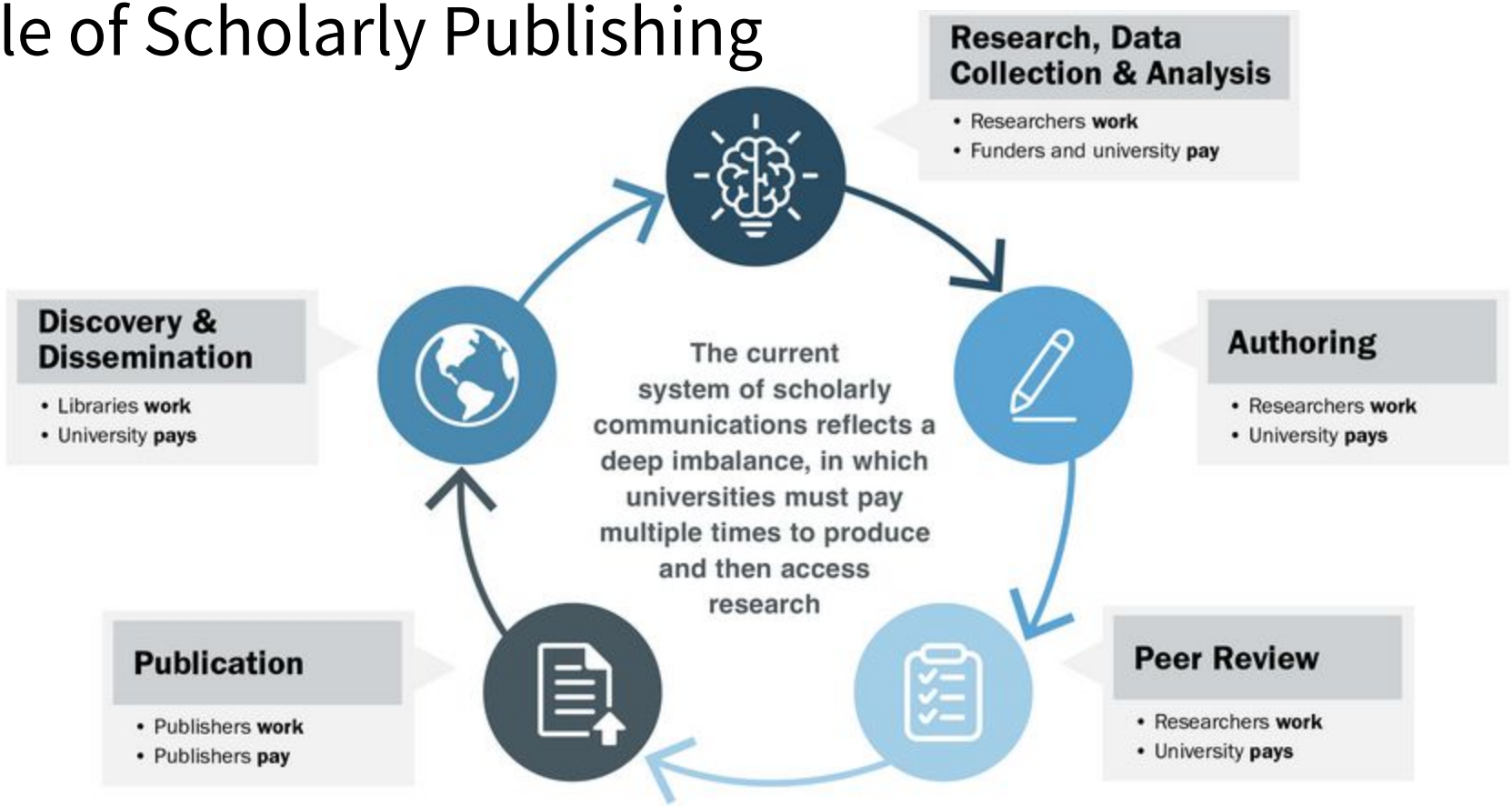
- Scholarly publishing
- Tips on authors' rights
- How to choose where to publish
- **Bibliometrics (Federico Fogo)**
- Open Access
- Who requires Open Access
- Facilitations for authors
- Repositories + Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

- Tips on PhD theses
- Research data management + Research Data Unipd
- UniPd Library System services for authors

Rakicevic Nenad from Pexels

Scholarly publishing

Cycle of Scholarly Publishing



https://library.unc.edu/2020/02/scholarly-publishing-at-the-tipping-point/

Versioning

AUTHOR MANUSCRIPT

submitted

UNCORRECTED/ CORRECTED PROOF

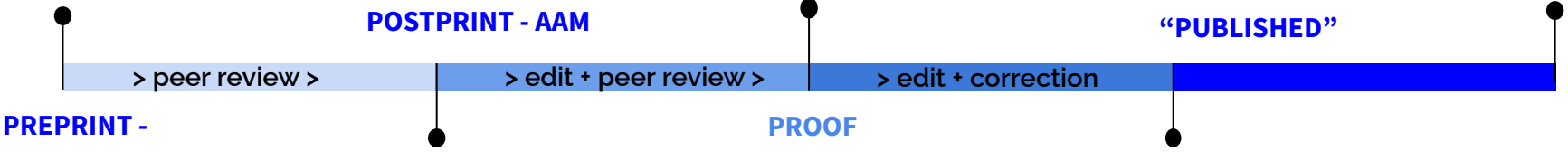
Version in which changes were applied as a result of peer review and was re-submitted to the publisher.

FINAL published VERSION - Version of Record

The final published version. Online, in print or both.

POSTPRINT - AAM

Version of Record "PUBLISHED"



PREPRINT - AM

PROOF

AUTHOR ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

This is the version accepted for publication after it has been peer-reviewed

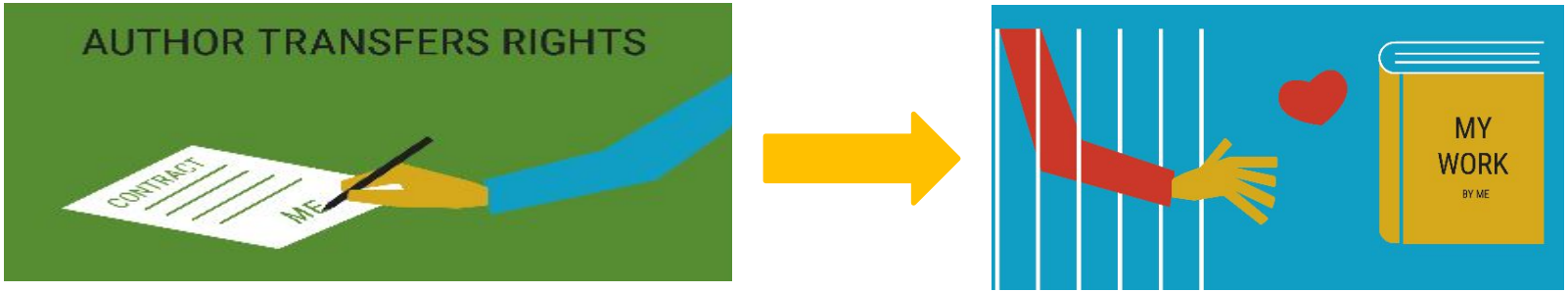
EARLY ACCESS VoR

Editorial version without definitive page numbers, issue or volume. Also known as Epub, Early view, article in press, ...

Biblioteca Digitale UNIPD 2022

Authors’ rights

Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!



https://www.authorsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/creative-commons-infograph-horizontal-1.png

Intellectual property

Intellectual Property (IP) protects different types of intellectual creations. It is usually divided into two parts:

1. Industrial property

- **Designs and models** protects the **new design** of an utilitarian object
- **Patent law** protects **new inventions**
- **Trademark law** protects **signs** used in commerce to distinguish the origin of goods or services

2. Literary and artistic property

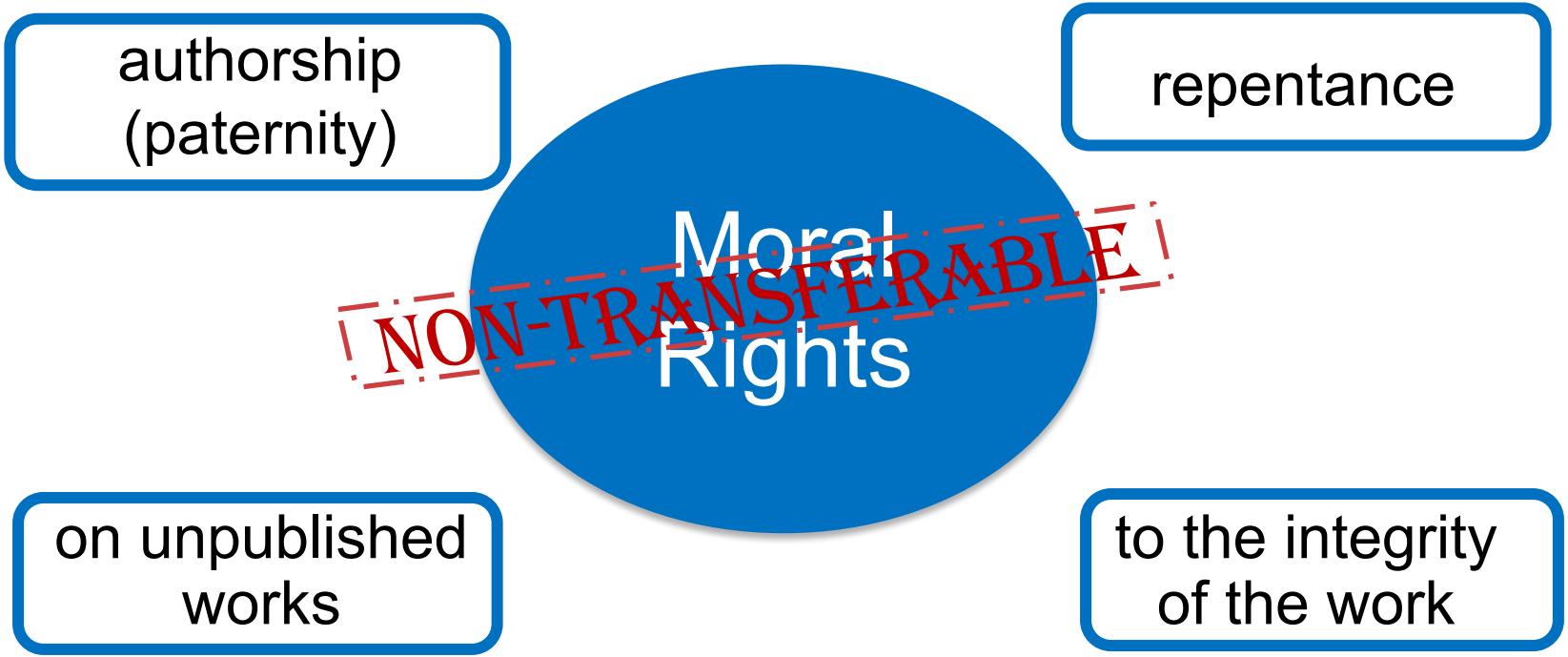
Copyright / author's rights

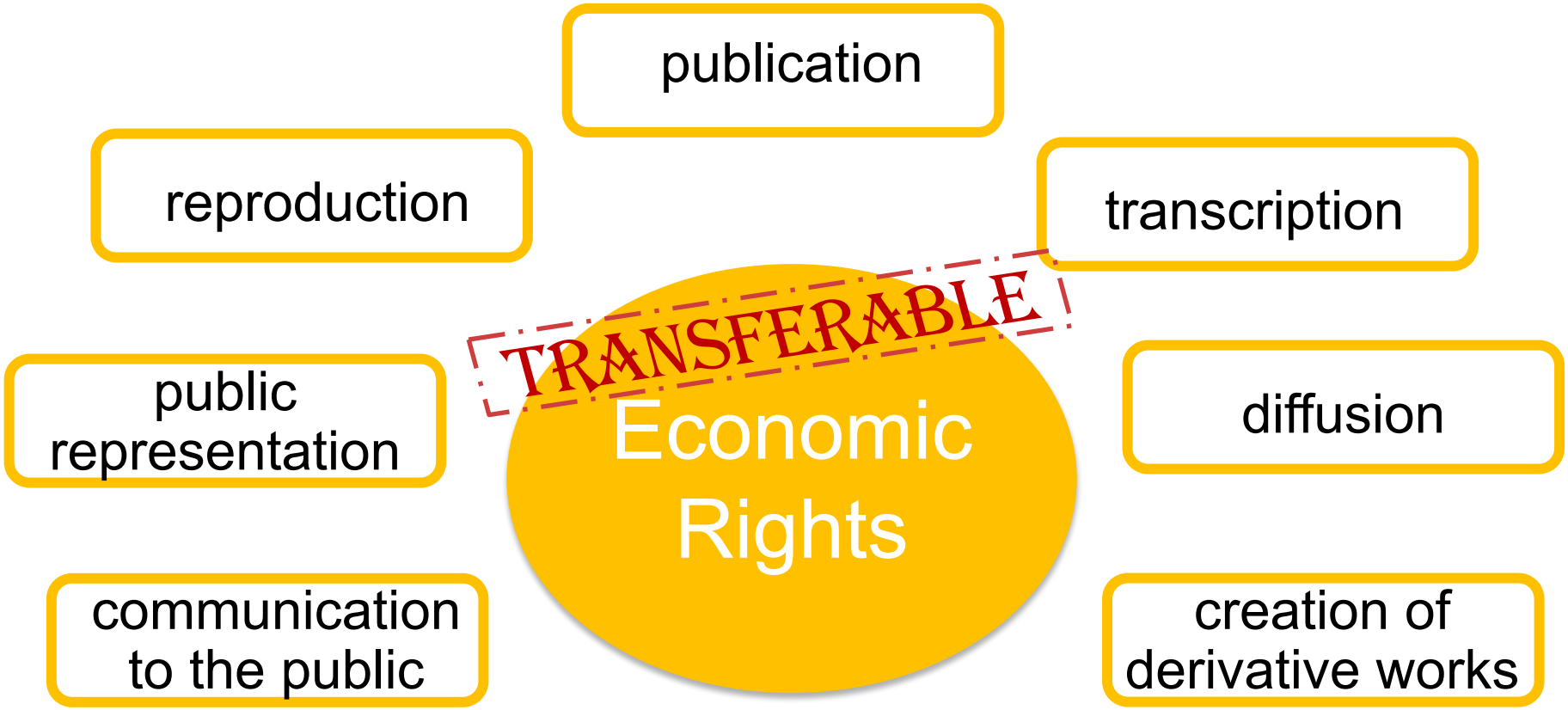
What is meant by copyright, publishing rights, related rights…

Moral Rights

Author's right allows the author to be the one entitled to dispose of his/her works in an exclusive way.

Economic Rights


authorship (paternity)
repentance
Moral Rights
NON-TRANSFERABLE
on unpublished works
to the integrity of the work



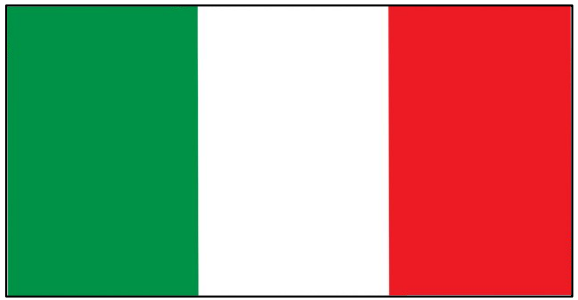
Secondary rights: rental and lending, resale

Copyrights on doctoral thesis

Your rights:
Moral rights
Property rights

Rights to respect:
3rd party
copyright material

Italian law on author’s rights



- Civil Code (art. 2575-2583)

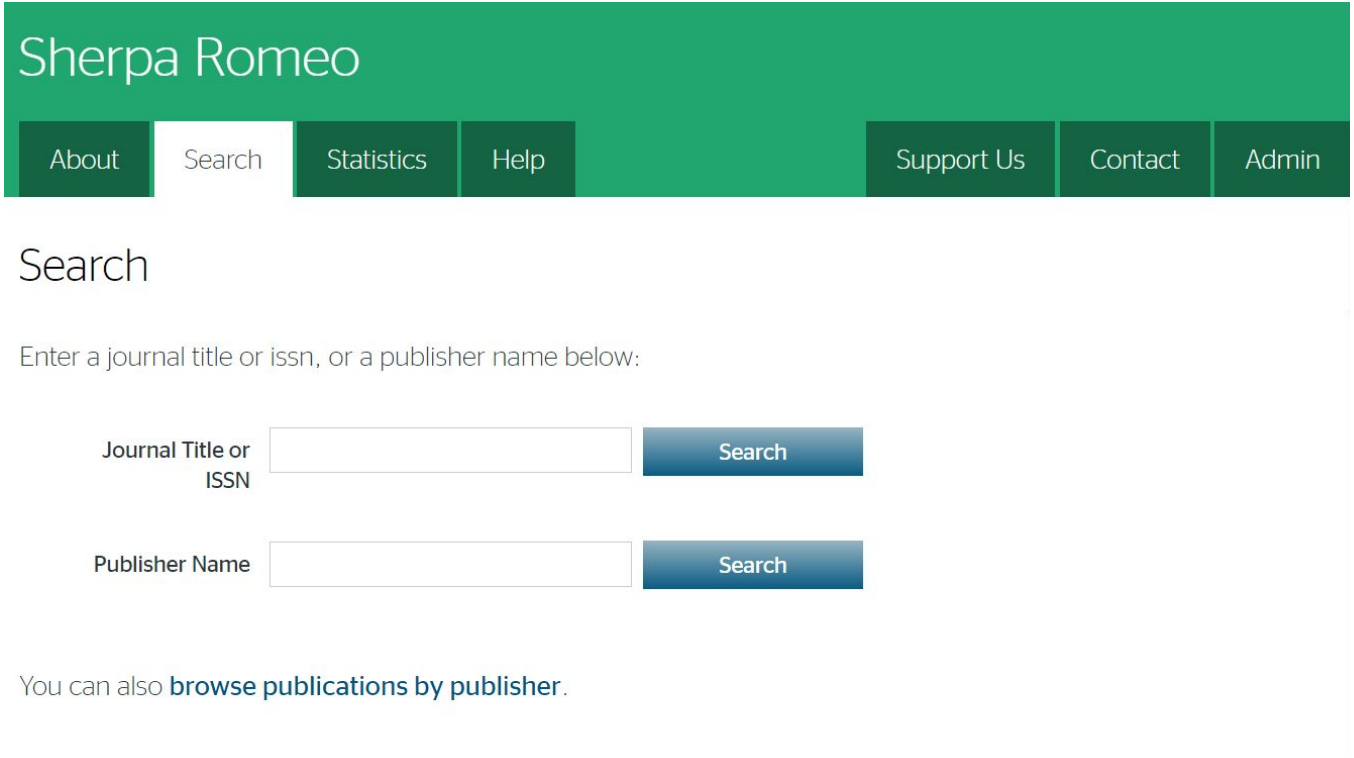
- Legge 22 aprile 1941 n. 633, "Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio”

Amended by

- Legge 18 agosto 2000 n. 248, "Nuove norme di tutela del diritto di autore”

How to choose where to publish

Choose where to publish



https://www.oa.unito.it/new/cose-utile/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/

6 Ways To Identify Predatory Publishers or vanity Press

1 The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.

2 The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation.

3 The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page.

4 The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.

5 The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin.

6 The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing.

https://publicdomainvectors.org/it/dominio-pubblico/

How to identify a predatory publisher

It is useful to consult this infographic on predatory publishing to evaluate better the publisher you're deciding to publish with.

Think, Check & Submit: a tool to evaluate the publisher and verify its policies.

DOAJ - the Directory of Open Access Journal: it's the best way to find trustworthy information on Open Access journals

Bibliometrics (Federico Fogo)

Open Access

OPEN ACCESS

Accessible

Without costs for the reader

Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

Possibility to reuse

Open Access without barriers and restrictions to scientific knowledge

Peter Suber (2012), Open Access, MIT Press
https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Open_Access_(the_book)

Open Access benefits

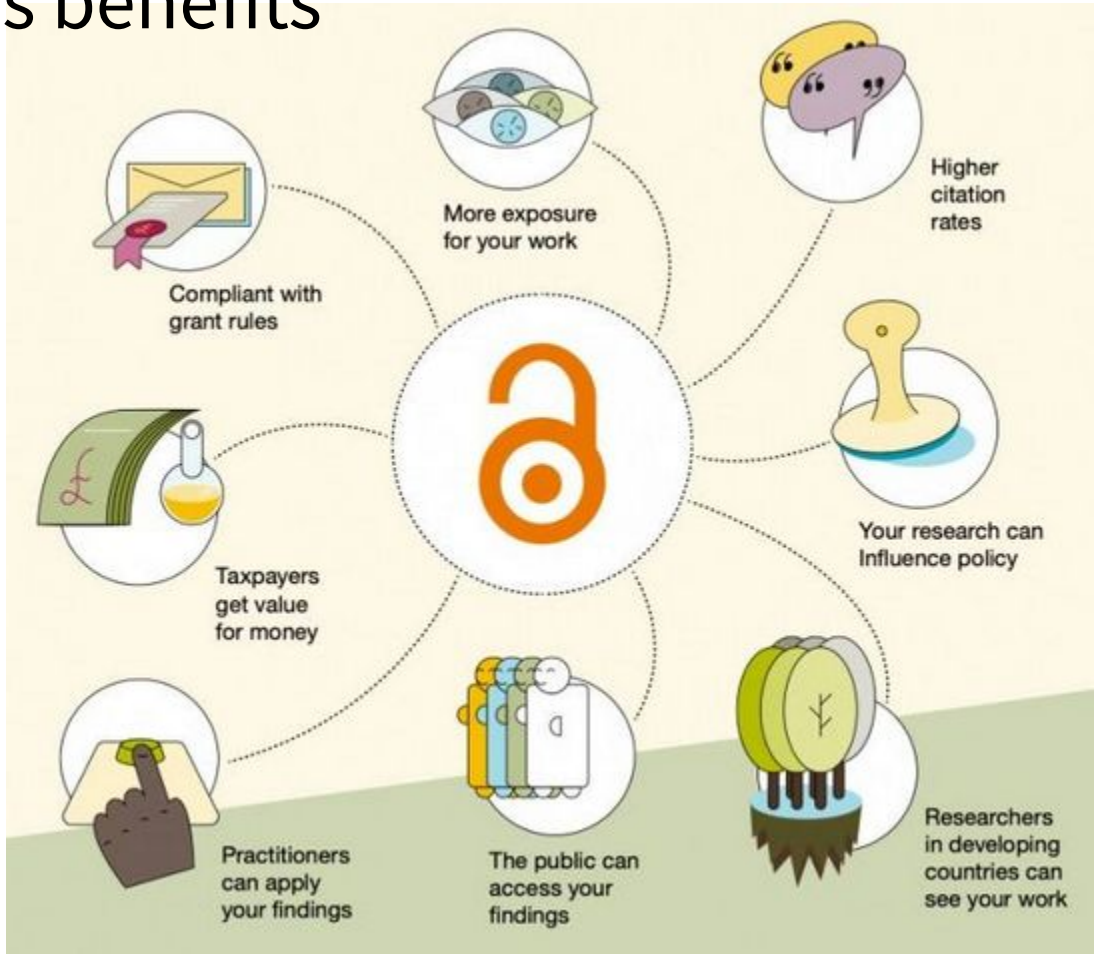


Diagram explaining the benefits of making research open access. Adapted from an original graphic under CC BY by Danny Kingsley and Sarah Brown.
https://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/open-science-research-support/open-access/understanding-open-access

Open licenses: Creative Commons

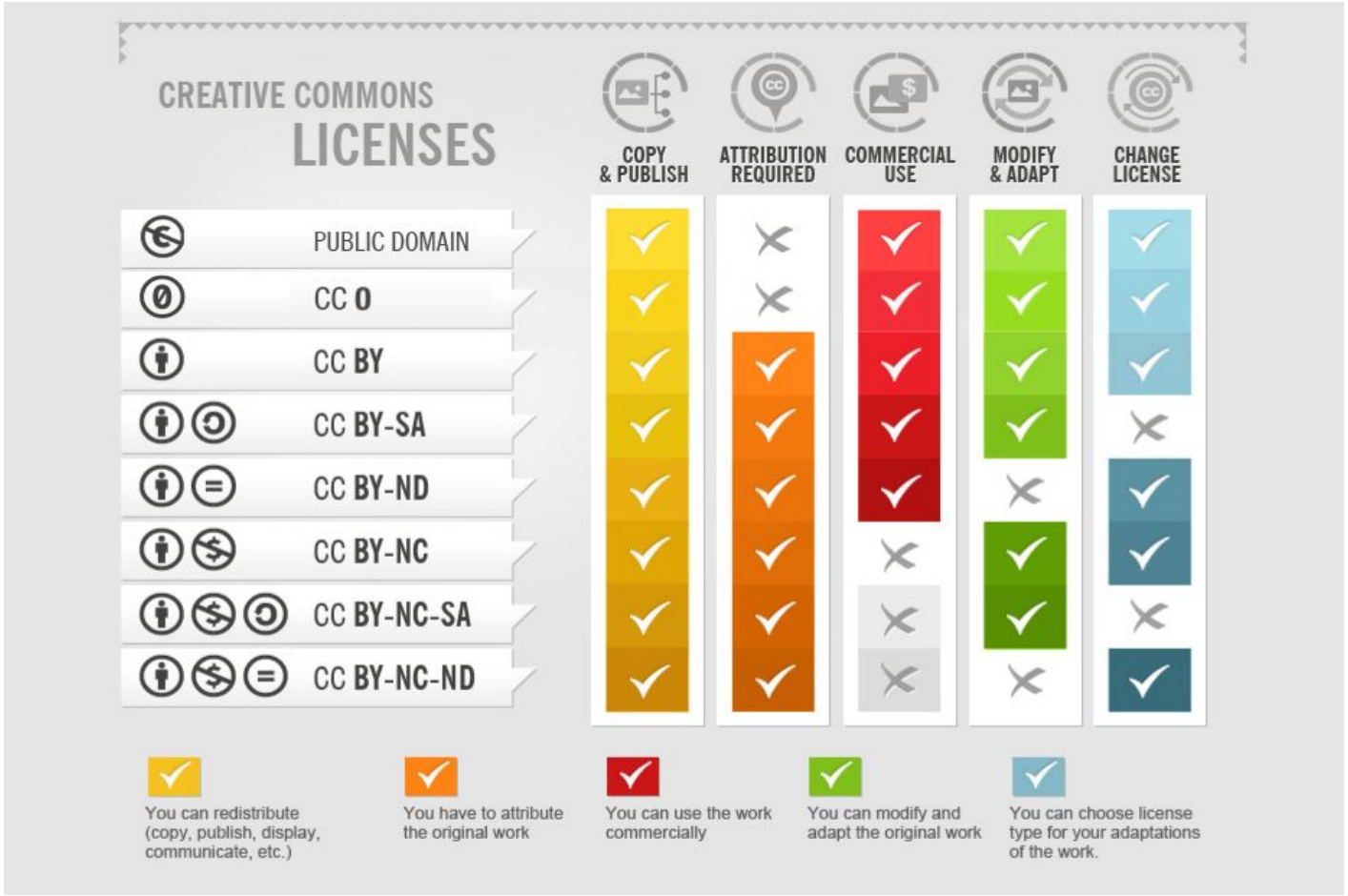


Immagine riadattata da Creative Commons licenses by Foter (CC-BY-SA)

Choose the CC license for your work

Publishing in OA

https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/open-access

Publishing in OA

1. also called self-archiving

2. It has NO costs for the authors

3. consists in (re)publishing the preprint, the accepted or (if admitted) the editorial versions in institutional repositories (e.g. Padua Research Archive), in disciplinary preprints repositories (e.g. arXiv) or in repositories of accepted/editorial versions chosen by the funders (e.g. PubMed Central)

4. it is possible, after checking the publishers' policies, to re-publish all papers, otherwise available only by subscription (e.g. Elsevier Post print + Embargo)

Publishing in OA

1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series that DO NOT require APCs (Article Processing Charges); many of them are "faculty journals"

2. It has NO costs for the authors

3. In DOAJ there are 20 indexed journals with the generic subject Statistics and no APC fees

4. An Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version; the copyright remains with the author or publisher

5. Examples: Journal of Statistical Software (Universität Innsbruck, Universität Zürich, and UCLA Statistics); Open statistics (De Gruyter)

Publishing in OA

1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series requiring APC (Article Processing Charges)

2. there are ALWAYS costs (they can also be covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions but they always insist on publication)

3. an Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version, the copyright remains with the author/s or in a few cases with the publisher

4. Frontiers, MDPI journals are all Gold Open Access from full Open Access publishers

5. Examples: Statistics & Probability Letters (Elsevier); Data & Policy (Cambridge)

Publishing in OA

1. publication in journals or monographs/series by subscription/with paid access that require the payment of an APC to make the single article/chapter open.

2. there are ALWAYS costs (even if covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions)

3. a Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version of the single Open Access article/content.

4. the copyright remains with the author(s) or - in a few cases - with the publisher.

5. All major academic publishers use this OA model for which institutions pay 2 times (subscription/access + authors x open option). The “transformative” agreements concern above all hybrid journals, with the purpose of transforming them into full open access journals.

6. Example: Statistical Papers (SpringerNature)

Publishing in OA

1. publication in journals or monographs/series with free access (free access, free full-text ...) with an uncertain status: the choice of when/whether/for how long to maintain the paper open depends only on the publisher

2. it is not properly Open Access because there are NO open licenses or open, perpetual dissemination of the content

3. The copyright is transferred to the publisher or the status of the intellectual property is unclear

4. sometimes there may be costs for opening the content, without any guarantee of continuity!

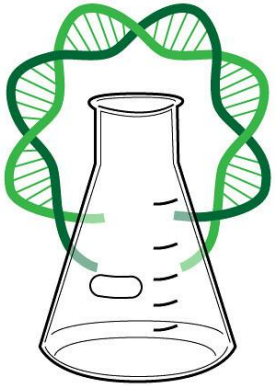
5. Example: Open Archive (Elsevier)

Who requires Open Access?

Open Science

"Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society"

FOSTER consortium

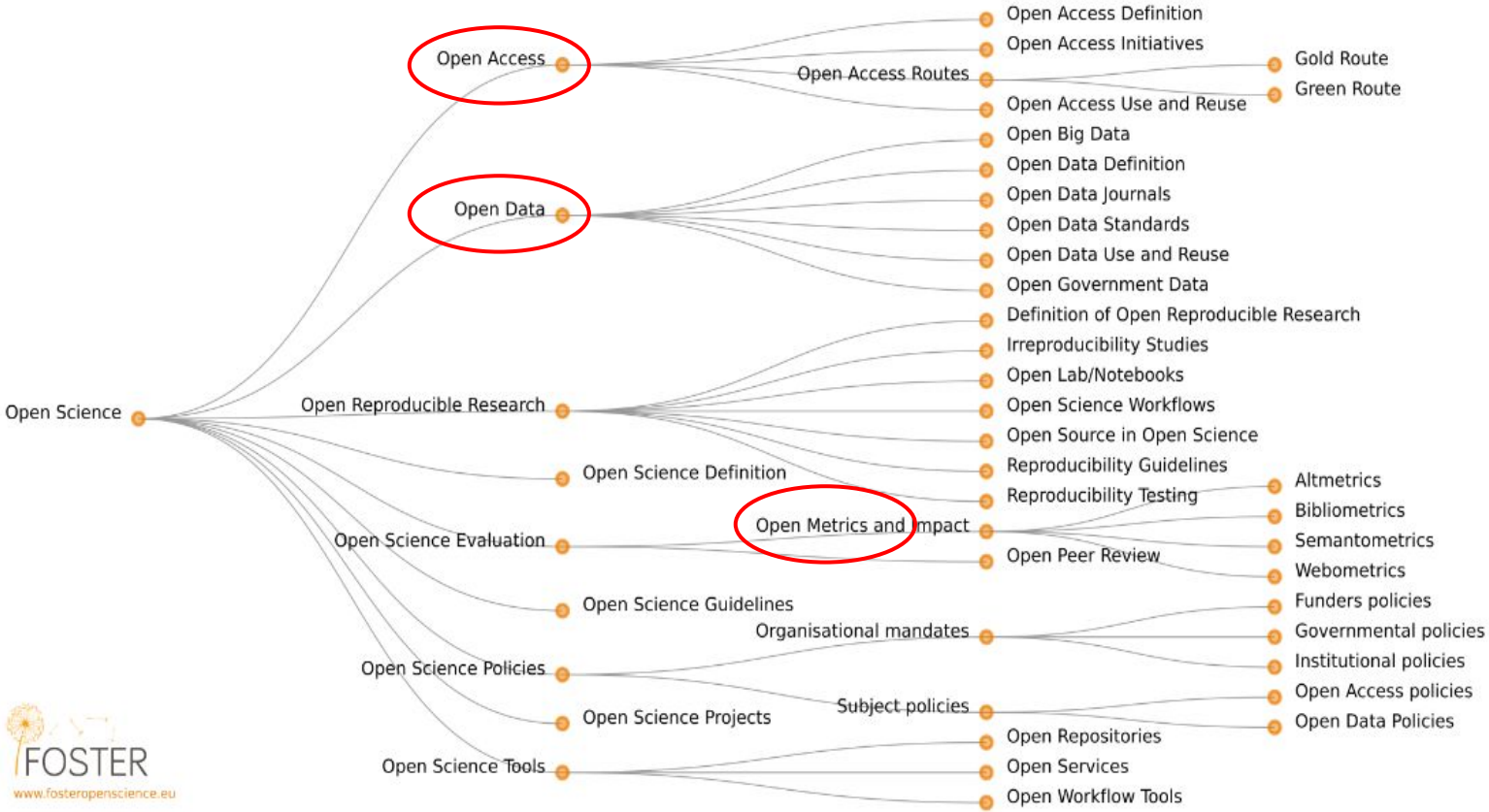


Open Science

- Open Data
- Open Source in Open Science
- Open Methodology
- Open Peer Review
- Open Access
- Open Educational Resources

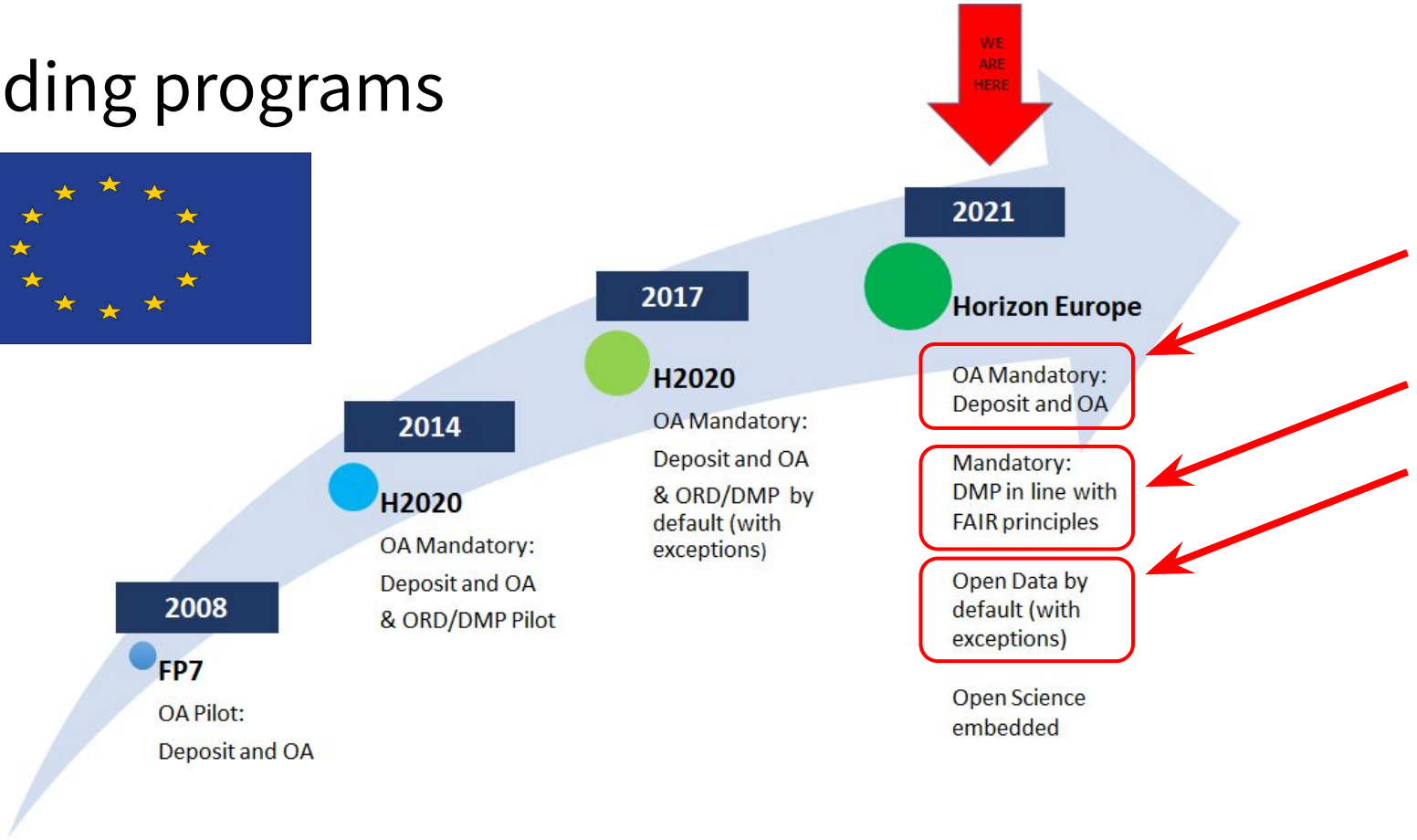
Andreas E. Neuhold – CC BY 3.0

Open Science Taxonomy



FOSTER consortium – Open Science taxonomy – related article

EU funding programs



From OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire

Funding programs requiring OA

- projects funded with public funds (Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, Marie Curie, ERC)
- projects funded by private foundations (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation or Wikimedia Foundation)
- projects funded by institutions or research networks that adhere to Plan S

Funders: OA Mandatory

UniPd promotes the free and open distribution of the University's research results, as defined in:

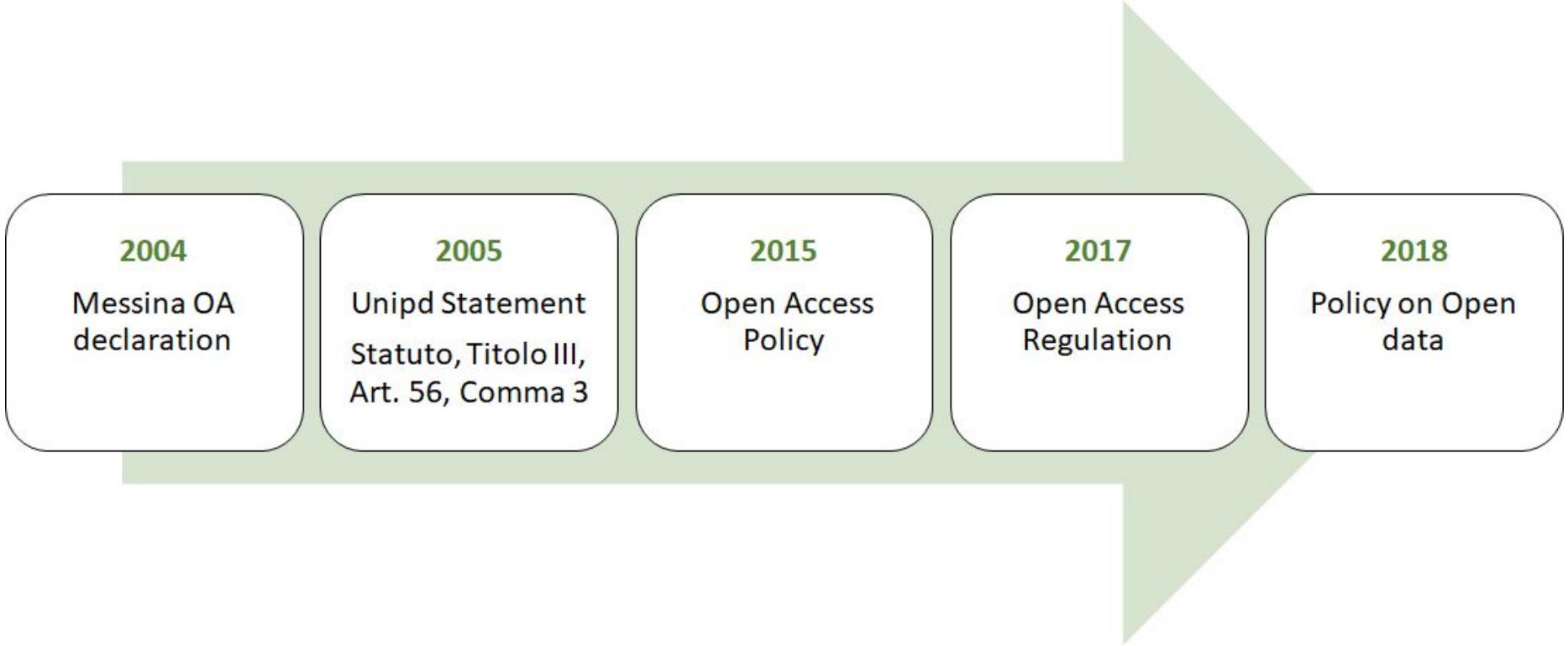
the Statute [Title III, Art. 56, Paragraph 3]

the "Policy sull'Accesso Aperto (Open Access) alla letteratura scientifica"

the "Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto (Open Access) alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova"

- **Italian Law 112/2013:** Publicly funded research (+ 50%) outputs in Scholarly Journals (18-24 months embargo, preprint, AM, VoR)
- **ERC** [Article 29.2]: mandatory deposit 6-12 M Embargo AM o VoR version. The ERC Scientific Council recommends as disciplinary repos : Europe PubMed Central for publications in the life sciences domain and arXiv for publications in the physical and engineering sciences. Recommended repository for monographs (etc.) is the OAPEN Library.
- **Plan S & cOAlition S** funders: rights retention via mandatory deposit with CC-BY licence, no embargo, AM o VoR version, Hybrid OA only under *Transformative Arrangement*
- **EU Horizon Framework** (H2020 / H Europe – MSCA fellowships), *see* Plan S & Open Res. Europe
- **MUR** (ITA) SIR 2014, PRIN 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020, *see* Law 112/2013
- **UniPd Supporting TAlent in ReSearch** - STARS Grants 2019, 2020, 2021

The journey towards Open Science at the University of Padova



Amendment to the contract (addendum)

SPARC addendum and Science Commons SCAE are legal tools that authors can use to safeguard their editorial rights by amending standard publisher agreements.

In the guidelines for authors, Sparc illustrates how to use the addendum to the editorial contract to guarantee authors' rights. SPARC addendum is also available in Italian.

For authors participating in EU-funded projects who need to publish in non-Open Access journals, Horizon 2020 has proposed a specific model of publishing agreement.

In the revised editorial agreement, the author agrees with the publisher on the possibility of:

- maintain the right to reproduce, distribute and publicly display the article, not for commercial, but for teaching and research use
- self-archive the article on the personal or institutional website and deposit it in open archives
- prepare works derived from the article: for example, use the contents of the publication to create didactic material.

https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/while-publishing

Facilitations for authors

Facilitations for UniPd authors

https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/agevolazioni-per-gli-autori

https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers

Read & Publish contracts: main characteristics

- they are commercial contracts, just like the “classic” subscription contracts, negotiated between institutions (represented by CARE-CRUI in Italy) and publishers;
- **in addition to historical content with closed access, they offer an open access publishing service**;
- **they apply to hybrid journals**, that is to those journals that are subscribed, but which also provide for the possible immediate open access publication of the single article, upon payment of a fee called Article Processing Charge (APC);
- **in some cases they are also applied to full open access journals (Gold OA)**;
- **authors no longer pay APCs** (paid centrally by the institution);
- **authors retain the rights to their works**

How does OA Read & Publish work?

- When submitting the article, the **corresponding author** follows the instructions given by the publisher, selecting the OA option

- The CA is identified by the publisher as an affiliate of UniPD through this information:

1. **Membership body**
2. **Institutional address**
3. ID (university network or auth-proxy)

- **when the article has been accepted, the Center for the Library System is required to verify the correctness of the information provided by the corresponding author and to definitively authorize the OA option**

Contracts in progress

- Springer (Hybrid OA)
- Wiley (Hybrid OA)
- Cambridge University Press (OA Gold + Hybrid)
- Lippincott (Hybrid OA)
- IEEE (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- ACS (Hybrid OA)
- Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC (Hybrid OA)
- De Gruyter (Hybrid OA)
- Emerald (Hybrid OA)
- Annual Reviews (S2O)

Other kinds of facilitations (discounts on APCs)

- British Medical Journal - BMJ
- Elsevier
- Taylor & Francis
- MDPI

Repositories

Disciplinary archives

= databases collecting the production of a specific scientific community

Chemistry

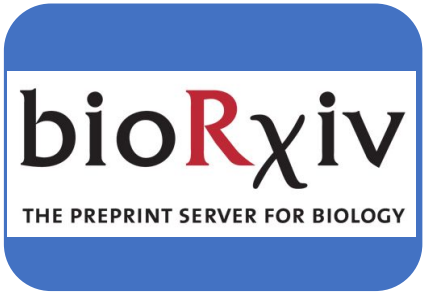
https://chemrxiv.org/

Physics

https://arxiv.org/

Medicine

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/



Biology

https://www.biorxiv.org/

Interdisciplinary archives: Zenodo

https://zenodo.org/

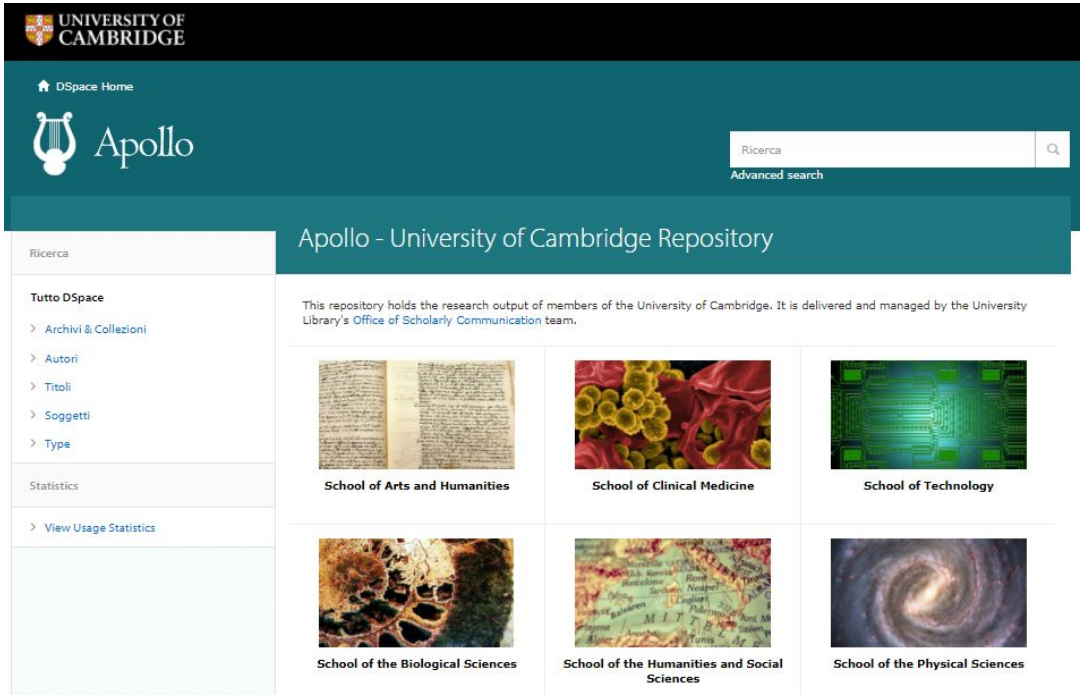
- For self-archiving of publications and data, open to all researchers in the world.
- Managed by CERN for OpenAIRE (EU)
- Search results are stored securely in the same cloud infrastructure as CERN's LHC search data
- Assignment of a digital object identifier (DOI)
- Possibility of identifying any subsidies, as they are integrated into the reporting lines
- Possibility of assigning flexible guarantees of use, since not everything is under Creative Commons

Institutional archives

= databases that collect the scientific production of an institution

Main types of documents:

- Scholarly articles
  - Pre print
  - Post print
  - Version of record
- Conference papers
- Book chapters



Trustworthy Digital Repositories (TDRs)

Principle	Guidance for repositories
Transparency	To be transparent about specific repository services and data holdings that are verifiable by publicly accessible evidence.
Responsibility	To be responsible for ensuring the authenticity and integrity of data holdings and for the reliability and persistence of its service.
User Focus	To ensure that the data management norms and expectations of target user communities are met.
Sustainability	To sustain services and preserve data holdings for the long-term.
Technology	To provide infrastructure and capabilities to support secure, persistent, and reliable services.

in: Lin, D., Crabtree, J., Dillo, I. *et al.* The TRUST Principles for digital repositories. *Sci Data* 7, 144 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-020-0486-7

see also:
https://www.coar-repositories.org/coar-community-framework-for-good-practices-in-repositories/

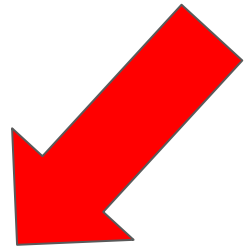
and:
https://eua.eu/downloads/publications/2021%20oa%20checklist%20final.pdf

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting, services, sells data.	Commercial. Sells ads, job, posting services, data.
Sends you lots of e-mails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of Unipd's OA policies	Yes	No	No

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ University of California OSC

Sci-Hub ideas



knowledge to all

We fight inequality in knowledge access across the world. The scientific knowledge should be available for every person regardless of their income, social status, geographical location and etc.

Our mission is to remove any barrier which impeding the widest possible distribution of knowledge in human society!

no copyright

We advocate for cancellation of **intellectual property**, or copyright laws, for scientific and educational resources.

Copyright laws render the operation of most online libraries illegal. Hence many people are deprived from knowledge, while at the same time allowing rightholders to have a huge benefits from this. The copyright fosters increase of both informational and economical inequality.

open access

The **Sci-Hub** project supports **Open Access** movement in science. Research should be published in open access, i.e. be free to read.

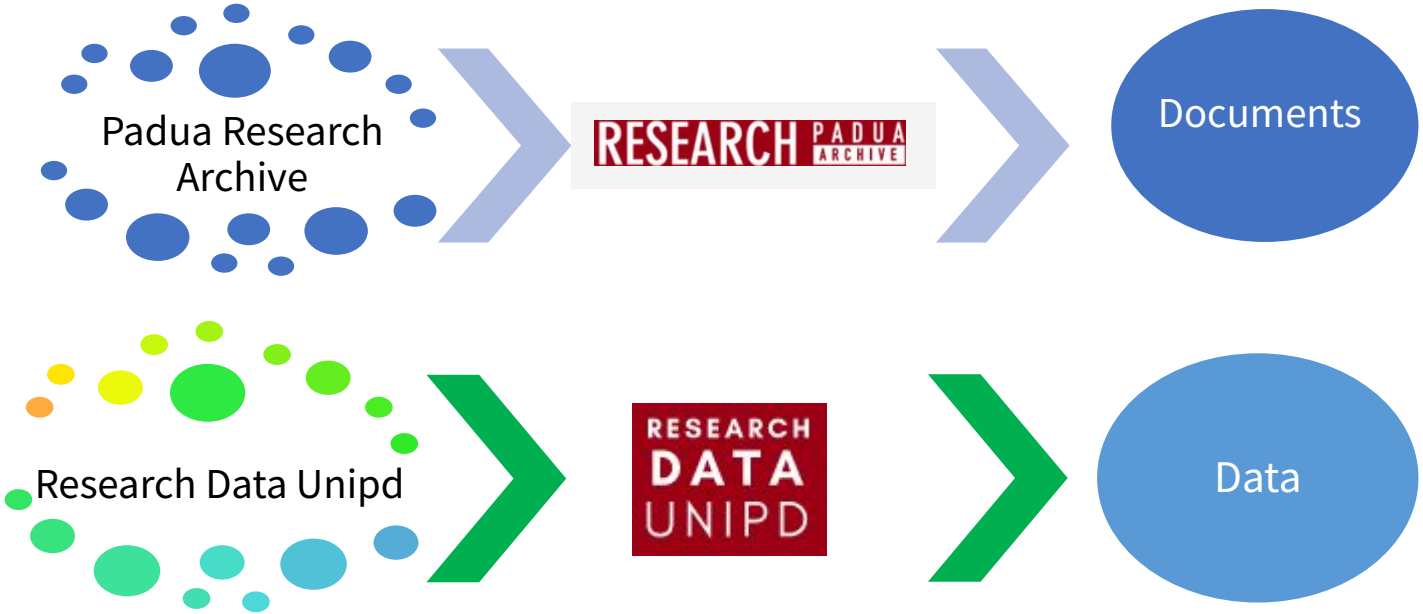
The Open Access is a new and advanced form of scientific communication, which is going to replace outdated subscription models. We stand against unfair gain that publishers collect by creating limits to knowledge distribution.

Unpaywall, Dissemin and Open Access Button

to find Green Open Access contents available in preprint, postprint, institutional / disciplinary servers … in a legal way!

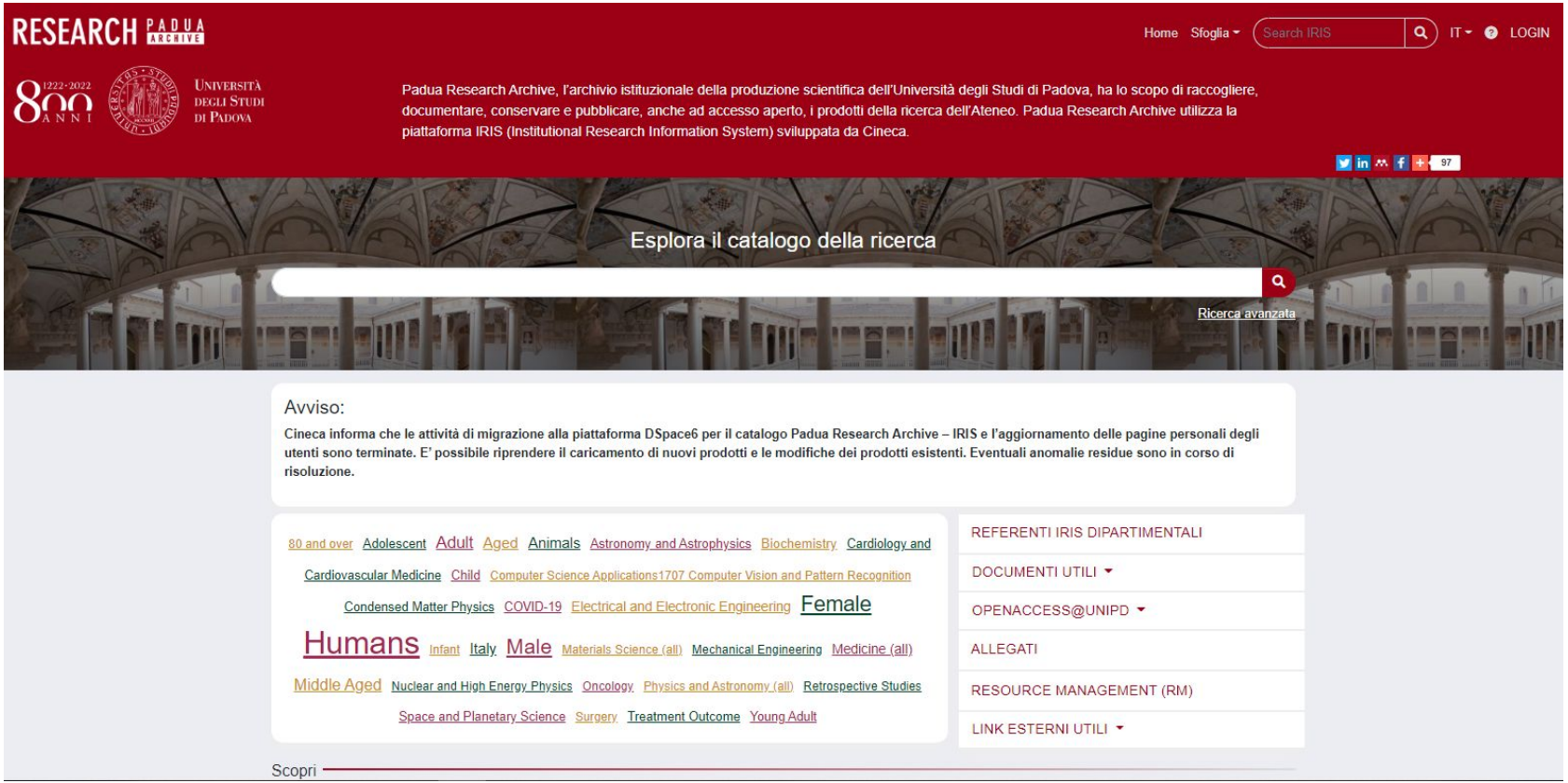
https://sci-hub.hkvisa.net/ (23/11/2022)

UniPD institutional archives



Padua Research Archive

PRA (IRIS): homepage - info and instructions



https://www.research.unipd.it/

PRA (IRIS): a multipurpose archive

- Research outputs archive
- Open Access archive
- Platform for the assessment of research (eg. VQR 2015-2019, ASN, ...)

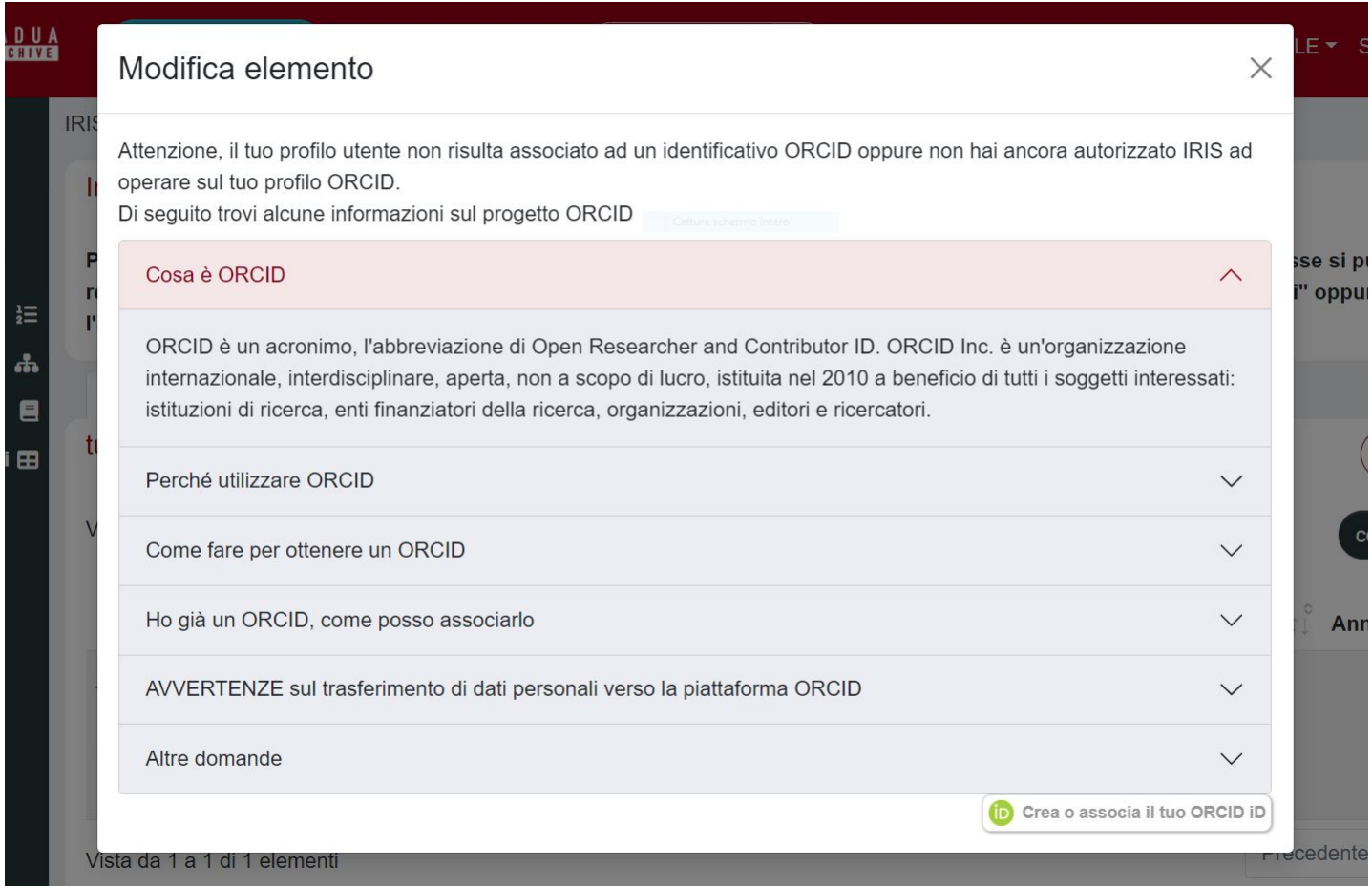
PRA (IRIS) and PhD students

Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

ART. 22.11: È obbligo del dottorando accedere al catalogo delle pubblicazioni di ateneo e inserire i dati relativi alla propria produzione scientifica, se presente.

[It is a necessary condition for the PhD students to access the institutional repository for the outputs of research and enter information relating to their scientific production, if any]

PRA (IRIS): author’s ID



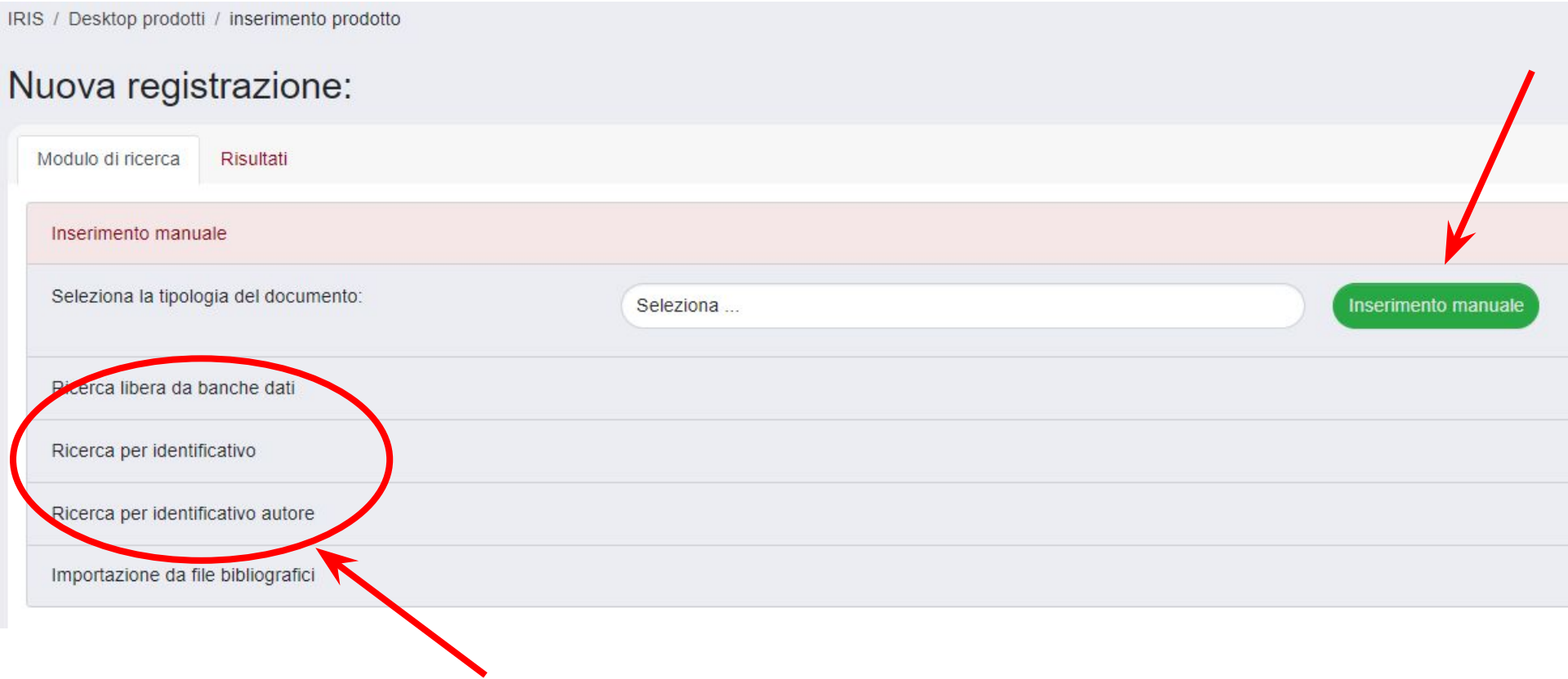
PRA (IRIS): authors' ID

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

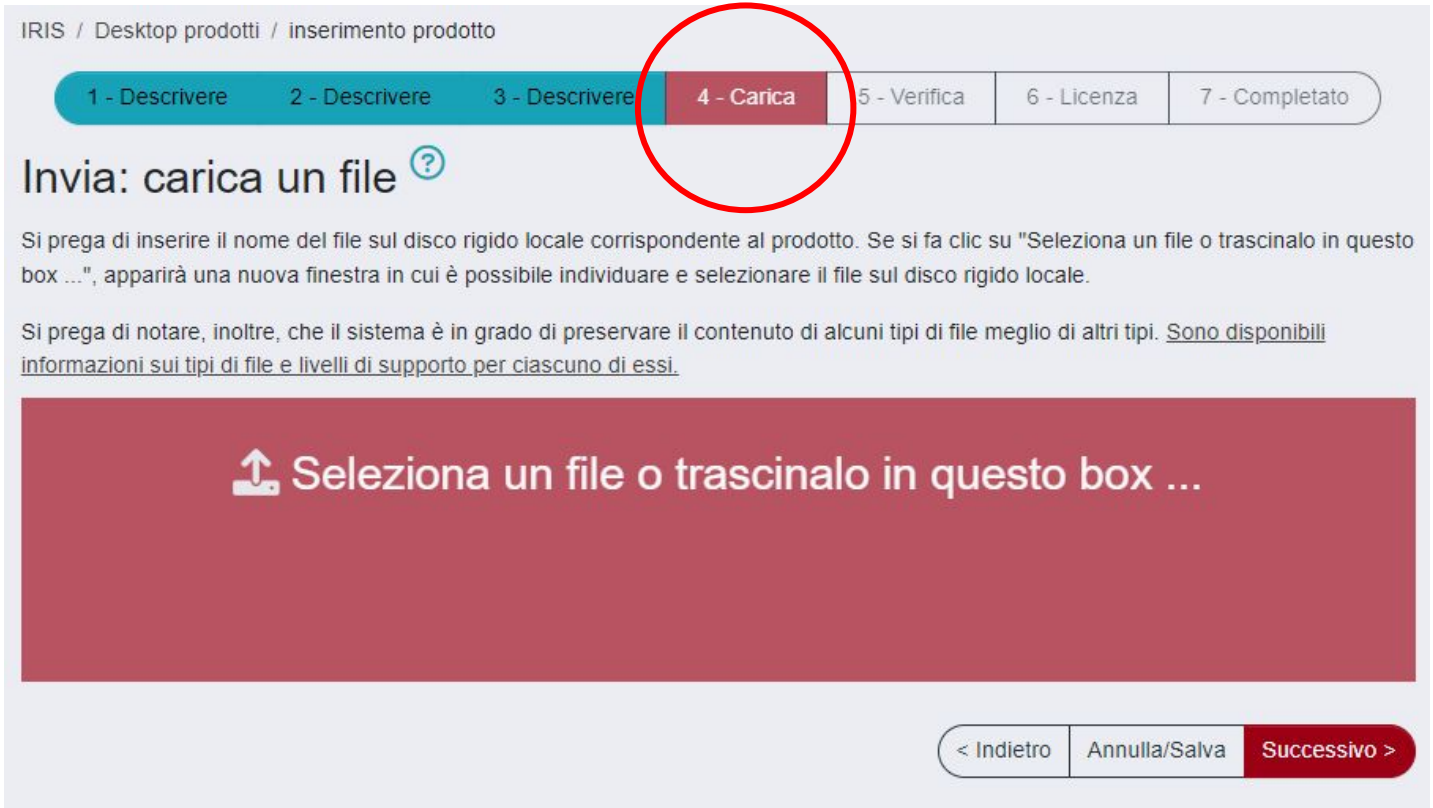
https://orcid.org/

PRA (IRIS): new submission

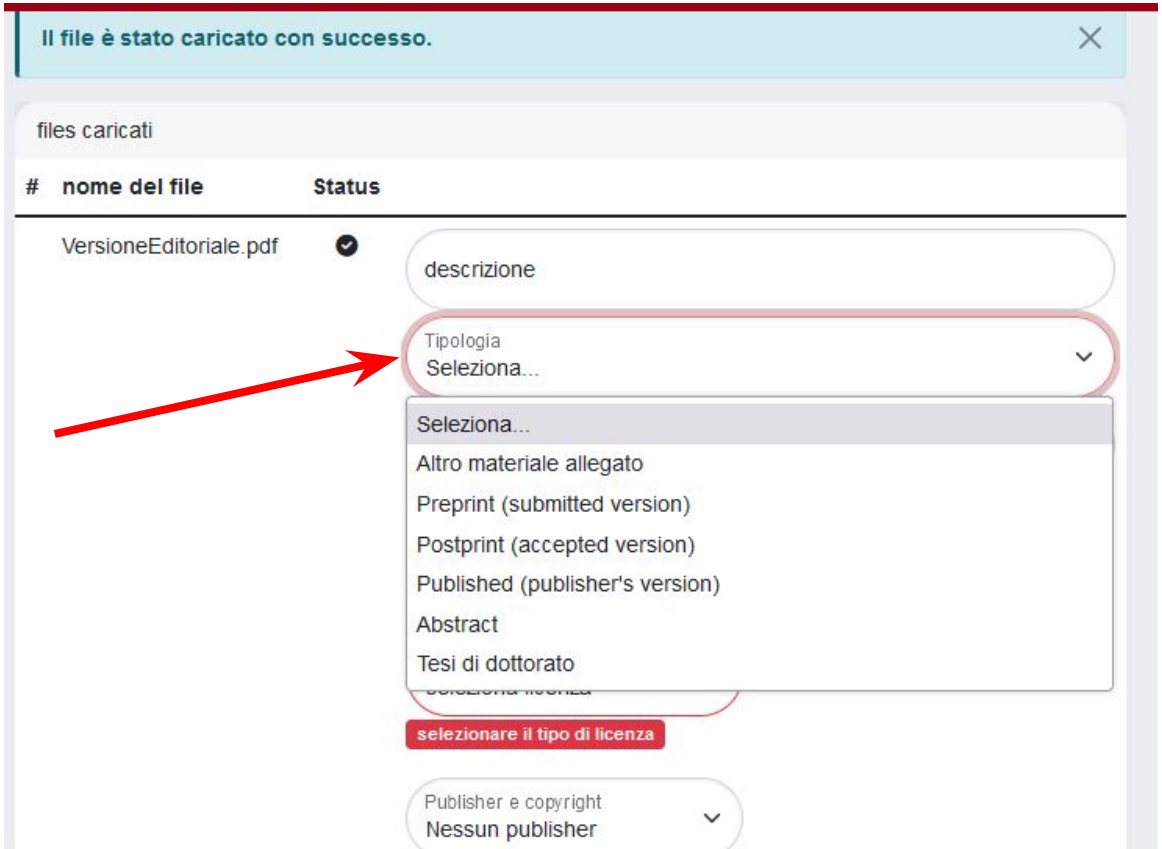
PRA (IRIS): new submission



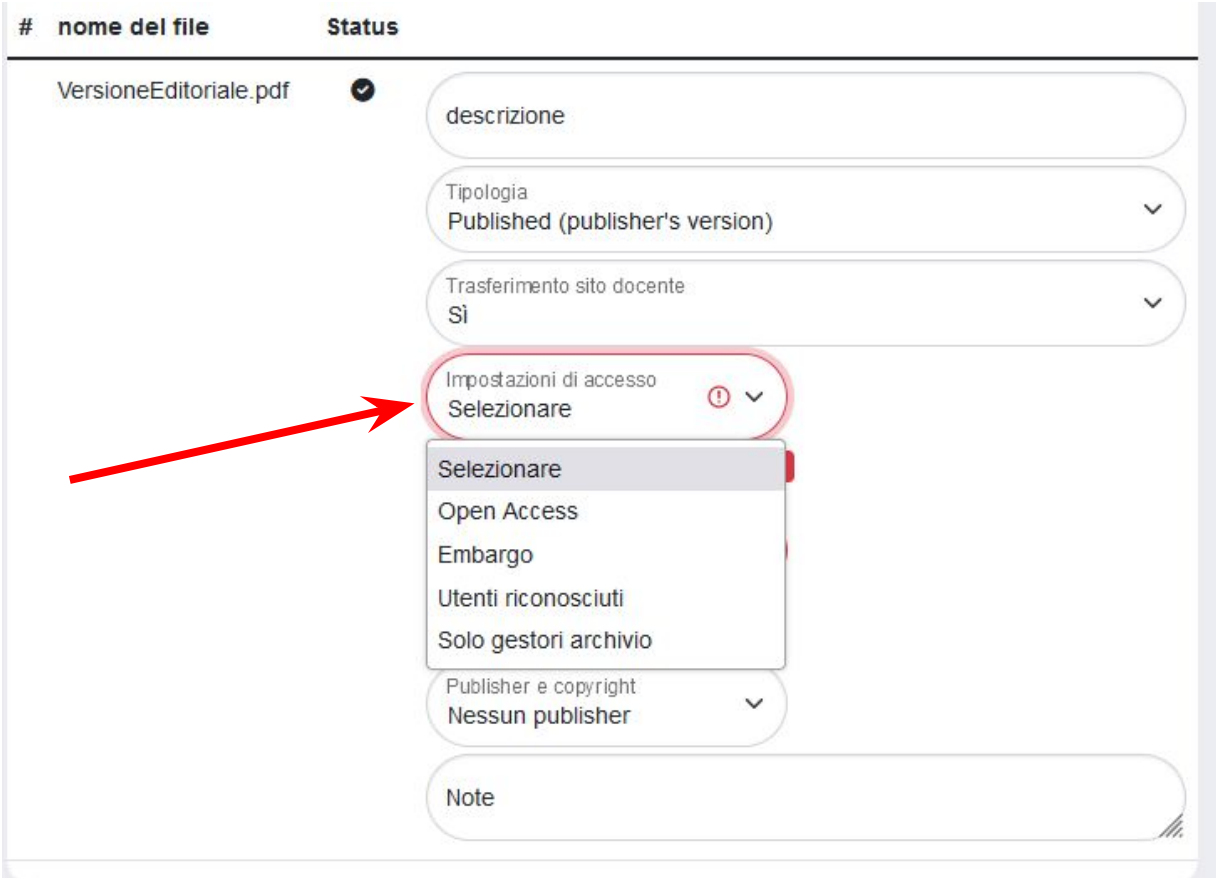
PRA (IRIS): Tab 4, file upload and licenses choice



PRA (IRIS): versions of documents



PRA (IRIS): access options



PRA (IRIS): Sherpa/Romeo to know publishers' policies

SCOPUS

SCOPUS. Policy dell'editore:

All Open Access documents
Hybrid Gold Open Access
All Green Open Access
Green Accepted Open Access

Legenda

UNPAYWALL

UNPAYWALL. Policy dell'editore:

la policy è: **OPEN ACCESS**

Database di SHERPA/RoMEO per le policy degli editori

Information from SHERPA RoMEO

Tutte le informazioni in SHERPA/RoMEO sono corrette al meglio delle nostre conoscenze, ma non possono essere usate per scopi legali. SHERPA non può essere ritenuta responsabile per il riutilizzo dei dati di RoMEO, o per interpretazioni alternative che derivano da queste informazioni.

Il database SHERPA/RoMEO fornisce i seguenti dati per la rivista che hai inserito.

Rivista: Continental Philosophy Review (ISSN: 1387-2842)

Editore: Springer

✓ **Pre-print dell'autore:** L'autore **può** archiviare il pre-print (cioè pre-referaggio)

Post-print dell'autore: Fatte salve le limitazioni di seguito, l'autore **può** archiviare il post-print (cioè la bozza finale post-referaggio)

Versione dell'editore: Fatte salve le limitazioni di seguito, l'autore **può** archiviare la versione dell'editore/PDF

Visualizza tutte le policy disponibili su SHERPA ROMeO

Permessi Pre-print dell'autore

Può essere archiviata in:
Preprint Repository

Condizioni:
Published source must be acknowledged
Must link to publisher version with DOI

OA fee: no

Permessi Post-print dell'autore

Può essere archiviata in:
Institutional Repository

Condizioni:
Published source must be acknowledged
Must link to publisher version with DOI
Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

Licenza: Publisher's Bespoke License

Embargo: 12 months
OA fee: no

Permessi Versione dell'editore

Può essere archiviata in:
Any Website , Institutional Repository

Licenza: CC BY

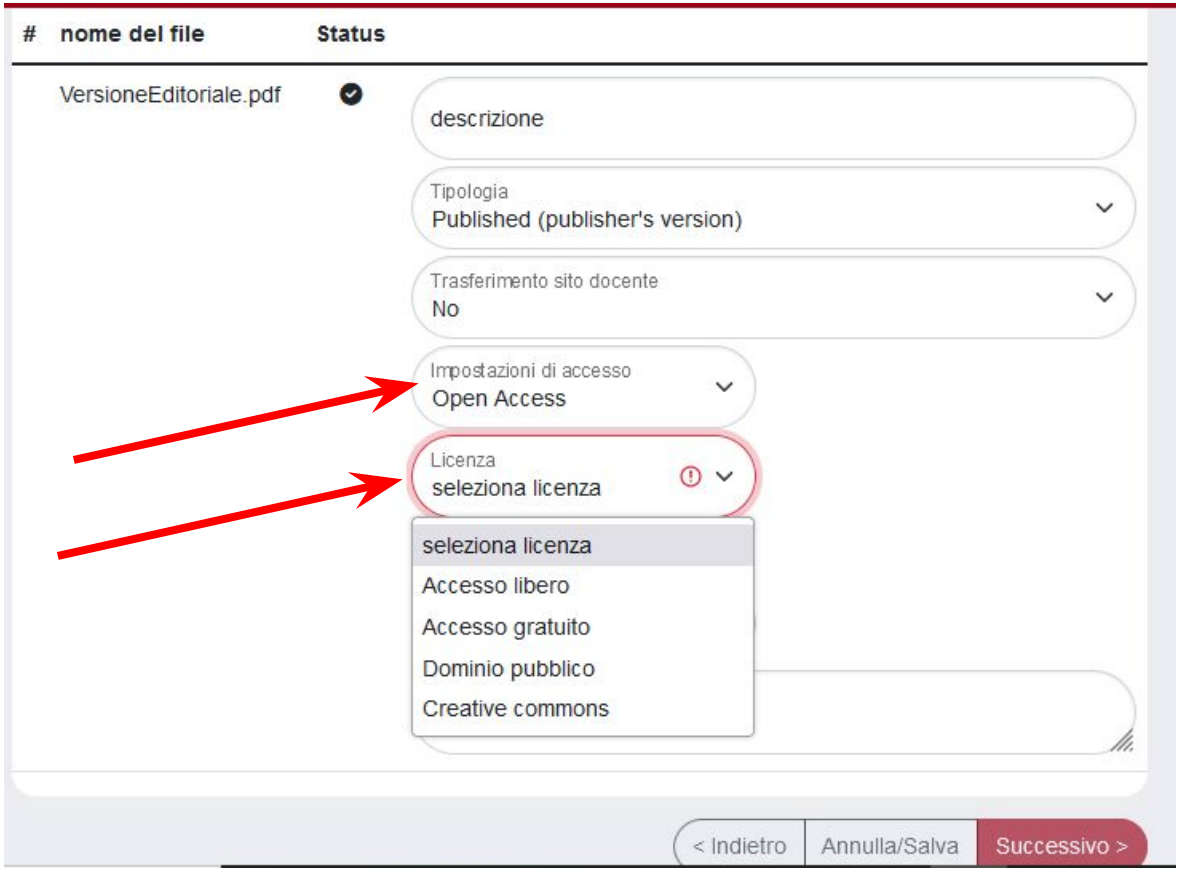
OA fee: yes

Copyright:

- Self-Archiving Policy
- Accepted manuscript terms of use

L'editore prevede altre policy che possono consentire l'Open Access. Visualizza tutte le policy disponibili su SHERPA ROMeO per questa rivista.

PRA (IRIS): licenses

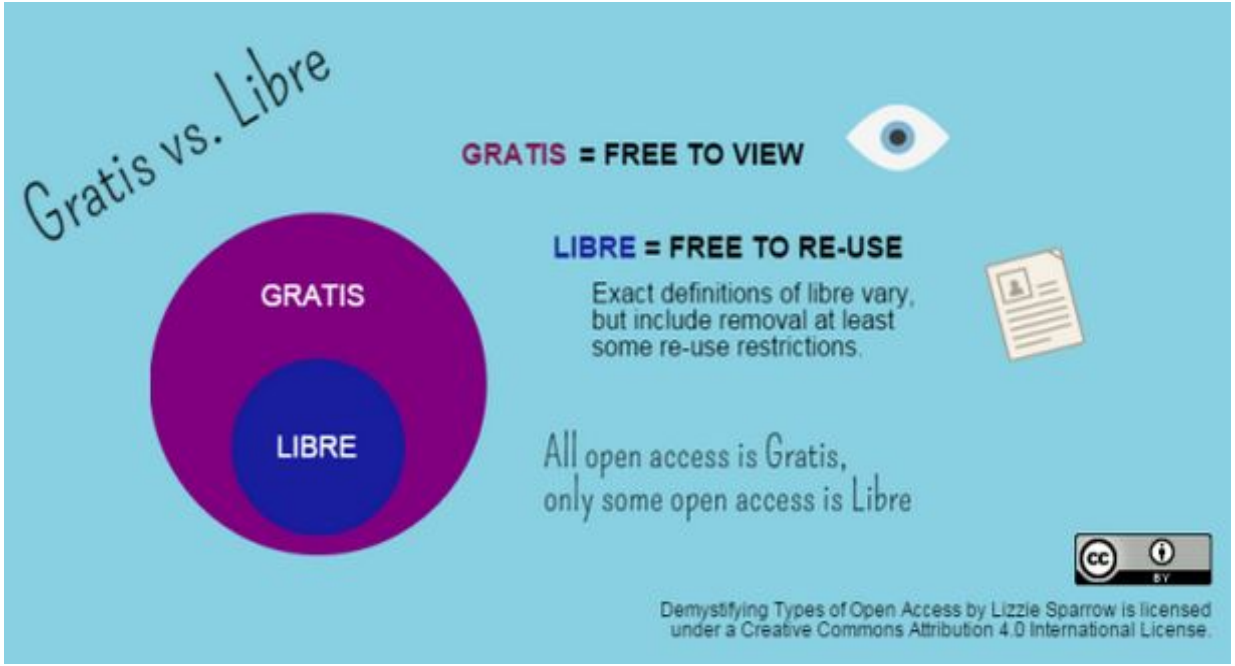


PRA (IRIS): Open Access - gratis vs. libre access

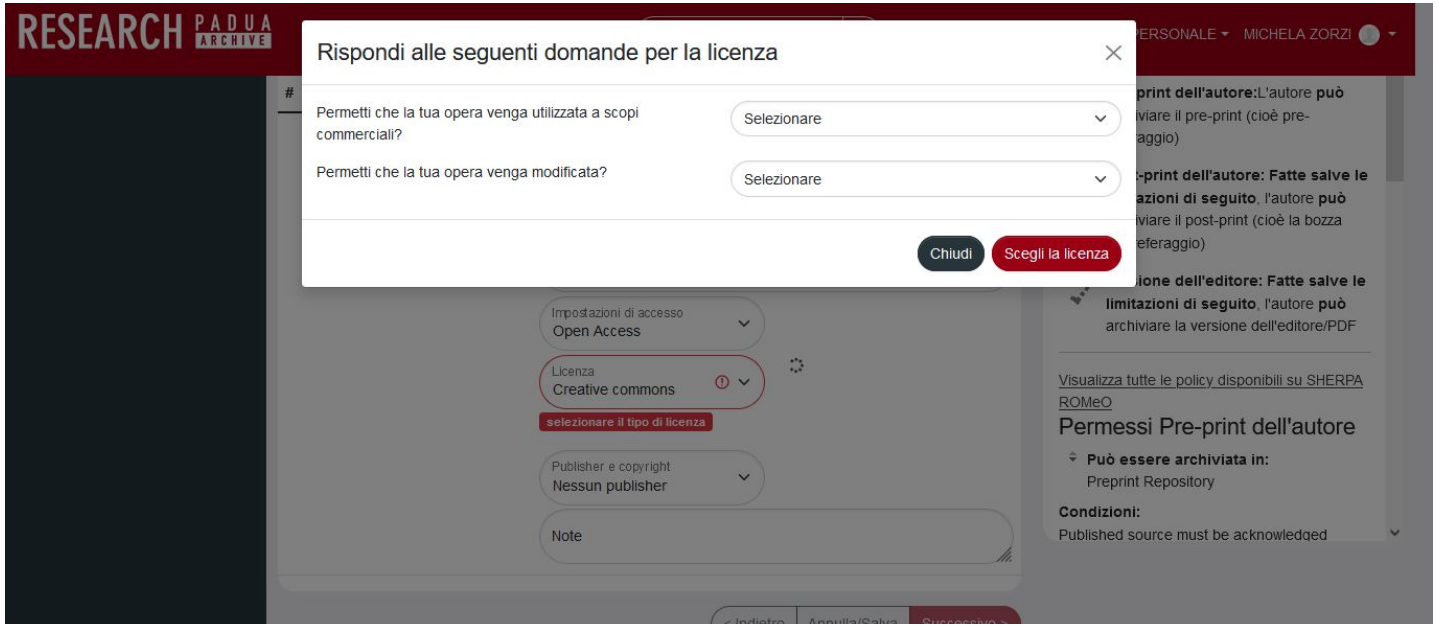
Gratis = Free Access or Accesso Gratuito

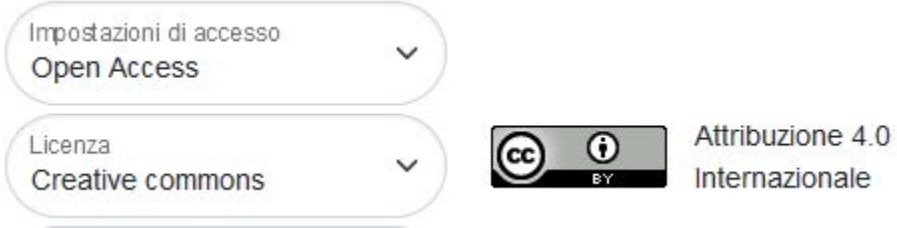
while

Libre = Open Access or Accesso Libero

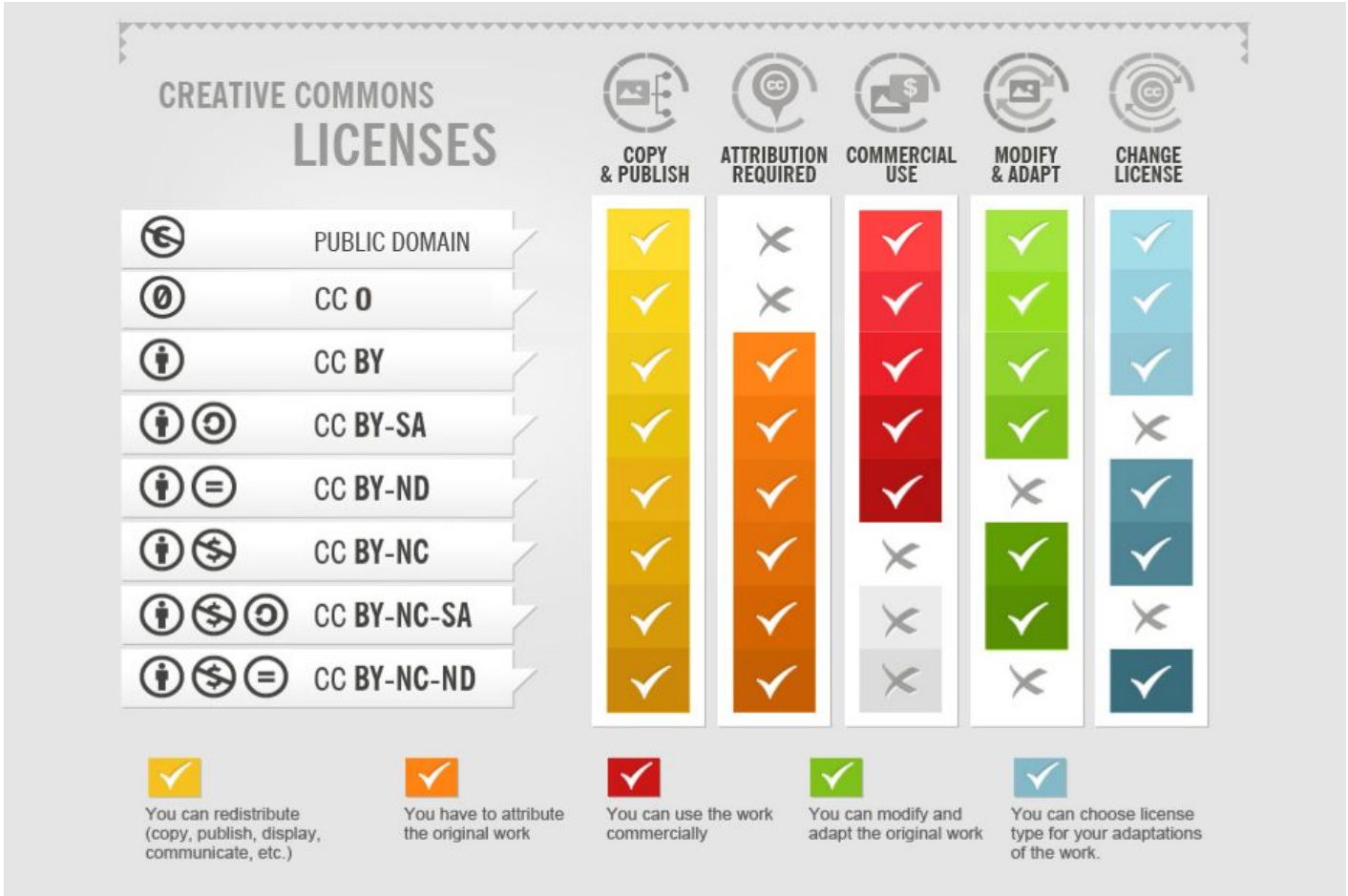


PRA (IRIS): Open Access - Creative Commons Licenses





PRA (IRIS): Creative Commons



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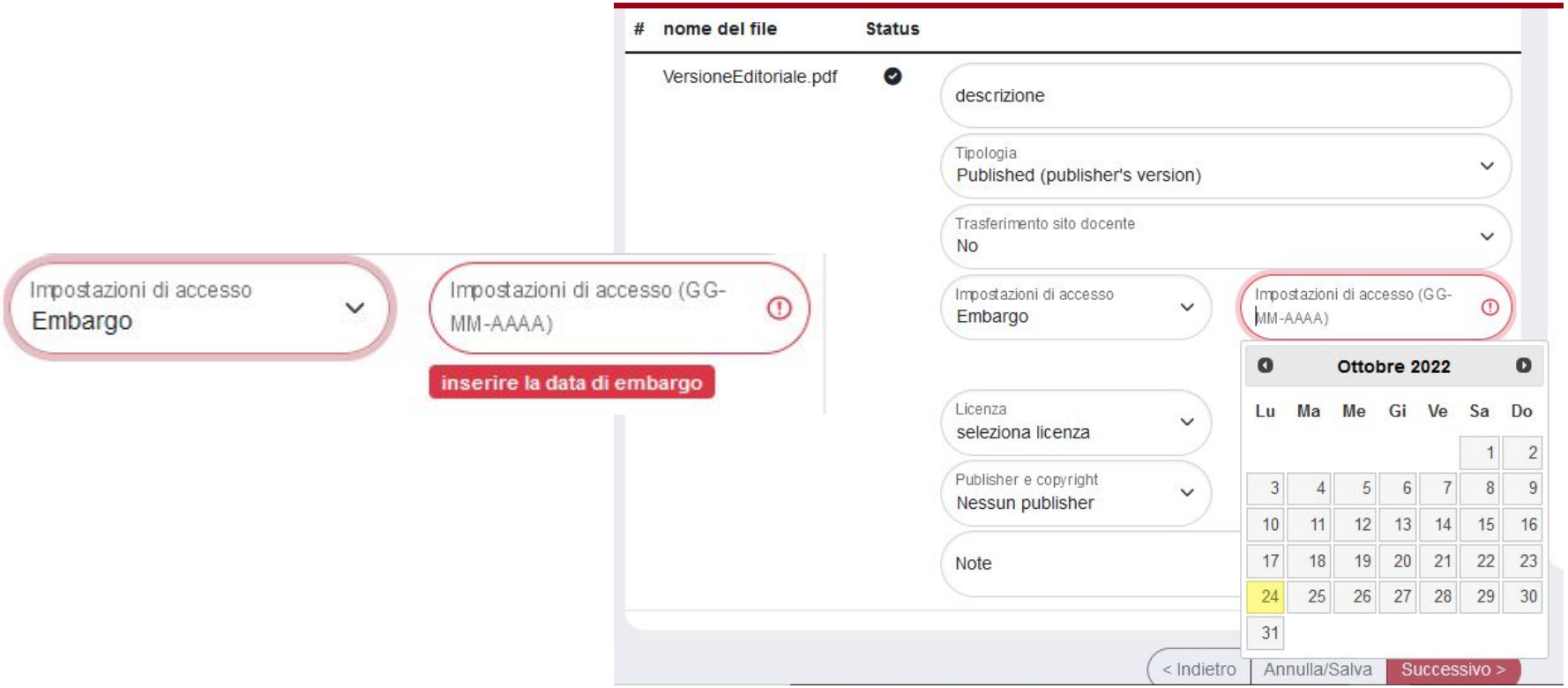
Choose the CC license for your work

PRA (IRIS): Embargo > Deadline



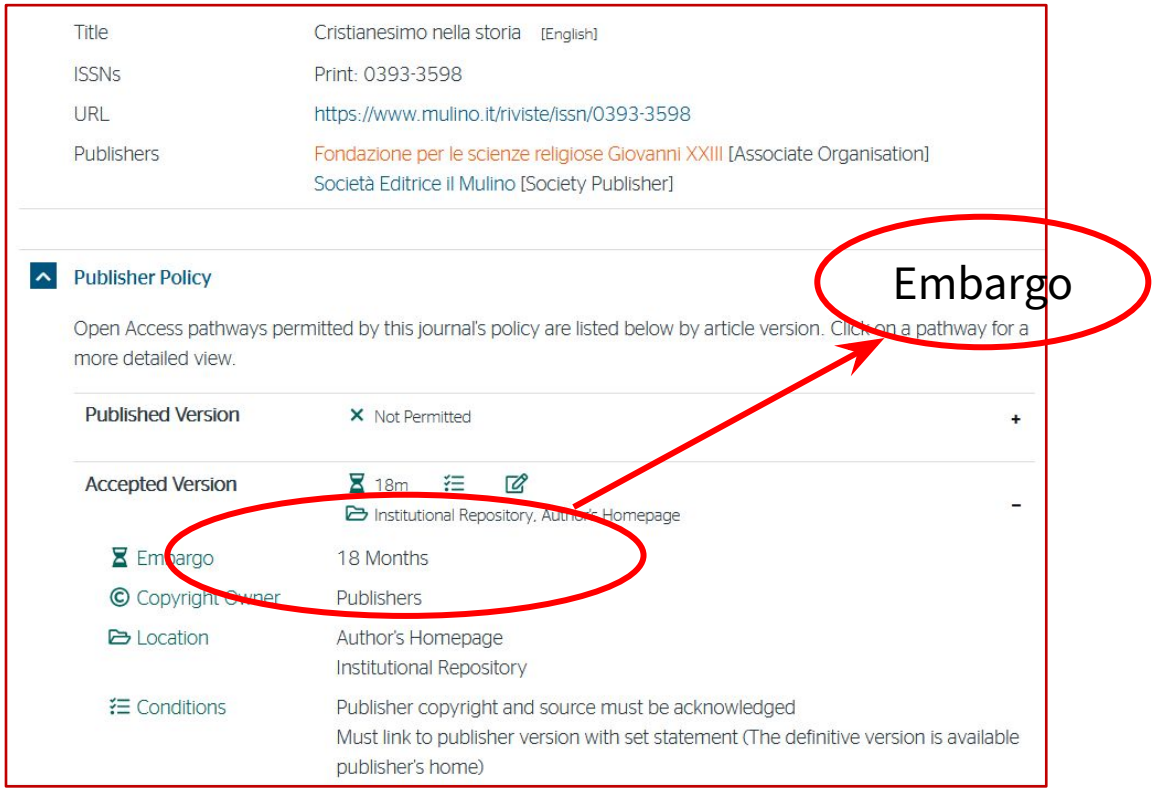
PRA (IRIS): embargo motivations

Motivations to apply an embargo

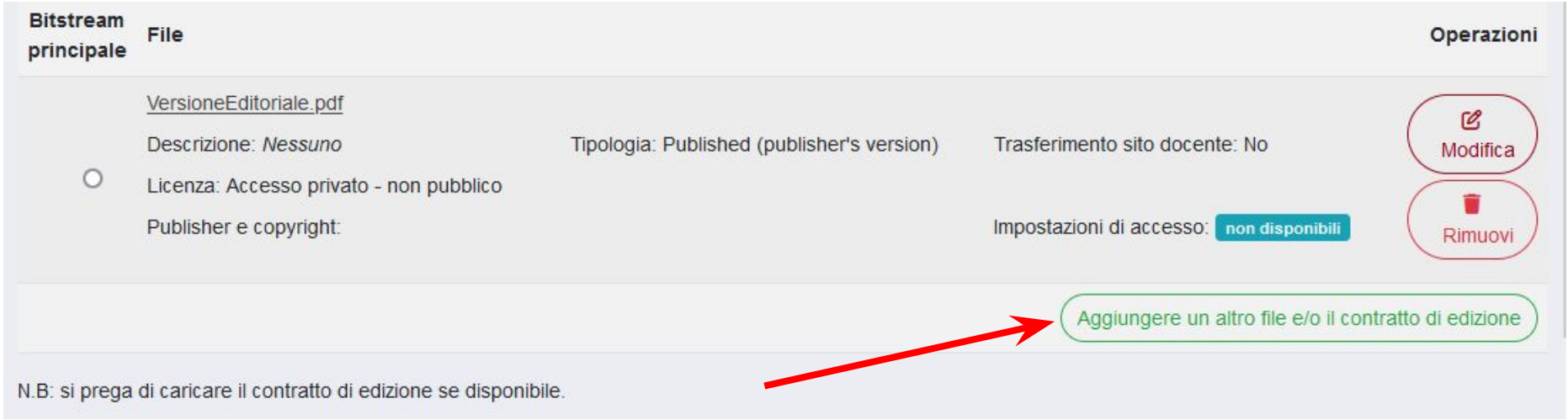
(From: Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova, 4.2)

1. Refusal of the publisher, as explained in the Sherpa-Romeo database, or attestation made by the publisher
2. Documented refusal of one of the co-authors, if not belonging to the University
3. Reasons for public or national security
4. Reasons for privacy or presence of sensitive data
5. Protection of the University's economic rights
6. Industrial secret

PRA (IRIS): Sherpa/Romeo to know embargoes' deadlines



PRA (IRIS): Adding more files



PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

Bitstream principale	File			Operazioni
○	VersioneEditoriale.pdf Descrizione: *Nessuno* Licenza: Accesso privato - non pubblico Publisher e copyright:	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: No Impostazioni di accesso: non disponibili	Modifica Rimuovi
○	Preprint.pdf Descrizione: *Nessuno* Licenza: Creative commons Attribution 4.0 International Publisher e copyright:	Tipologia: Preprint (submitted version)	Trasferimento sito docente: Sì Impostazioni di accesso: accesso aperto	Modifica Rimuovi

Aggiungere un altro file e/o il contratto di edizione

PRA (IRIS): whom you should contact

Whom should you contact when uploading your documents in PRA/IRIS?

People charged by departments

Whom should you contact for technical problems related to PRA/IRIS?

Settore supporto informativo valutazione della ricerca e qualità - Ufficio ricerca e Qualità

helpdesk

coda: "Catalogo Padua Research Archive (IRIS)"

Whom should you contact when uploading documents in open access?

Library System Helpline

PhD Theses

Submission and publication of PhD theses

Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

ART. 32.2: La domanda di ammissione all'esame finale deve essere corredata: a) da un esemplare della tesi in formato digitale per il deposito presso l'archivio dell'Ateneo che ne garantisce la conservazione e la pubblica consultabilità. Lo stesso deposito è funzionale anche ai fini di adempiere all'obbligo di deposito della tesi presso le biblioteche nazionali di Roma e Firenze. In caso di richiesta di revisioni da parte dei valutatori la tesi definitiva deve essere depositata secondo i tempi e le modalità annualmente stabilite dall'Ateneo.

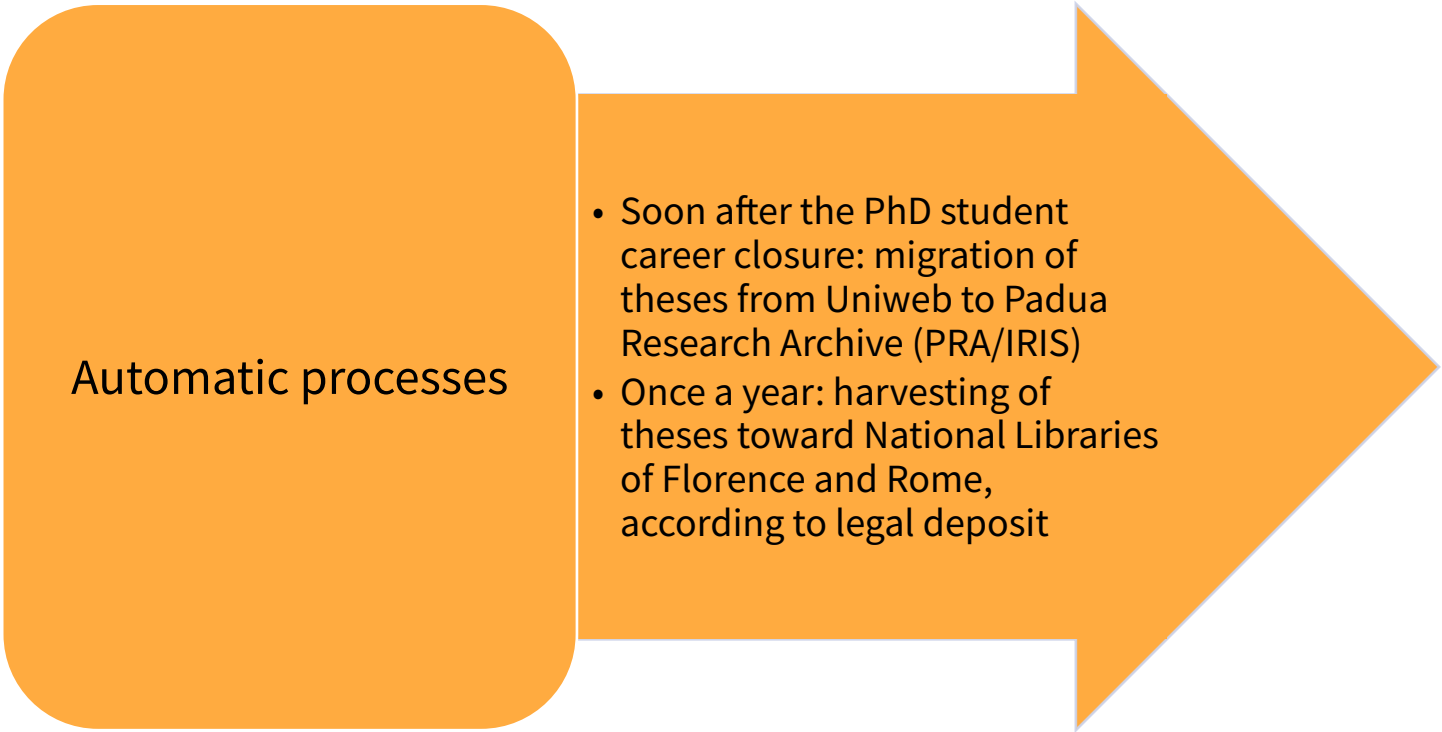
[You should attach to the application to the final exam: a) a digital copy of your thesis to be stored in the Unipd institutional repository, which garanties conservation and public accessibility. The storage meets the requirement to deposit the thesis in the Italian national libraries in Rome and Florence. In case the evaluator requires a revision of the thesis, the revised final version must be stored accordingly to the calendar yearly established by Unipd.]

Submission workflow

Check deadlines in Doctoral program webpages

- Within the end of September: enrollment and submission of theses in Uniweb
- October/November: evaluation
- Within the end of November: submission of final versions in Uniweb
- January/February: final exam

Publication workflow



Before submitting a thesis …

- Prepare the PDF file to be imported (PDF/A, if possible)
- Prepare abstracts, bibliography and key words, paying attention to special characters. Otherwise the result could be like this:
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in Padua Research Archive
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in BASE Bielefeld
- Evaluate whether the thesis can be published immediately in open access or if there are the conditions to apply an embargo

Special characters :-(

Gli edifici di culto cretesi della prima etaÌ□ del Ferro, seppur scarsamente standardizzati, presentano alcune peculiaritaÌ□ la cui ricorrenza contribuisce a delineare una tradizione architettonica che si sviluppa in maniera parallela e per certi aspetti indipendente rispetto al resto del mondo greco. Tali peculiaritaÌ□, riscontrabili a livello archeologico, riflettono delle specificitaÌ□ esistenti sul piano cultuale e religioso. Questa circostanza viene generalmente attribuita a due fattori complementari: il primo eÌ□ costituito dallâ□□elevato grado di sopravvivenza a Creta della tradizione dellâ□□etaÌ□ del Bronzo, mentre il secondo consiste nella precoce predisposizione dellâ□□isola alla ricezione di aspetti culturali esterni, soprattutto dallâ□□area vicino orientale, dovuta in larga misura alla posizione che essa occupa lungo le rotte mediterranee che collegavano lâ□□Oriente con lâ□□ Occidente e lâ□□Egeo con il nord Africa. I santuari cretesi rappresentano un campo di indagine particolarmente interessante non solo per lâ□□importanza che rivestono allâ□□interno delle dinamiche sociali e politiche locali e regionali, ma perchèÌ□ in alcuni casi costituiscono anche i luoghi di incontro privilegiati tra individui appartenenti a culture differenti.

Special characters :-(

Abstract (italiano o inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(,)$ in a Grothendieck category $$ such that $$ contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $()$ of the exact category $$ is defined as the quotient of the category $()$, of unbounded complexes with terms in $$, modulo the subcategory $$ consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in $$ and cycles in $$.

We prove that there are recollements
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& \D(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\G)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}
and
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\G).\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that $$ coincide with the class ex of the acyclic co
recollement
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\B).\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

We will explore the conditions under which $ex\B=\wac{\B}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category $$.

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples $$ for $i = 1, 2$ of torsion pairs such that $2 \subseteq 1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $:=1 \cap 2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(1,1[1]), (2,2[1])$ such that $\T_1[1]\subseteq\T_2\subseteq\T_1$ whose heart $:=1 \cap 2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $1 :=1 \cap 1[1]$.

Abstract (inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(\A,\B)$ in a Grothendieck category $\G$ such that $\A$ contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $\D(\B)$ of the exact category $\B$ is defined as the quotient of the category $\Ch(\B)$, of unbounded complexes with terms in $\B$, modulo the subcategory $\wac{\B}$ consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in $\B$ and cycles in $\B$.

We prove that there are recollements
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& \D(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\G)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}
and
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\G).\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that $\wac{\B}$ coincide with the class $ex\B$ of the acyclic complexes of $\Ch(\G)$ with terms in $\B$. In this case the derived category $\D(\B)$ fits into a recollement
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\B).\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

We will explore the conditions under which $ex\B=\wac{\B}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category $\A$.

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples $\t_i=(\T_i,\F_i)$ for $i=1,2$ of torsion pairs such that $\T_2\subseteq \T_1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $\clH:=\T_1\cap \F_2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(\T_1,\F_1[1]), (\T_2,\F_2[1])$ such that $\T_1[1]\subseteq\T_2\subseteq\T_1$ whose heart $\clH:=\T_1\cap\F_2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $\clH_1:=\T_1\cap\F_1[1]$.

Embargo
(consent form)

[temporary embargo]

Richiede che il testo completo della tesi depositata nell'archivio istituzionale *Padua Research Archive (IRIS)* rimanga chiuso per (selezionare):

- 12 mesi
- 18 mesi
- 36 mesi

con la seguente motivazione[3] (selezionare):

- Brevetto
- Motivi editoriali (allegare una copia del contratto sottoscritto con l'editore o altra attestazione)
- Protezione dei diritti economici dell'Ateneo
- Segreto industriale (se è stato firmato un accordo di non divulgazione, allegare una copia dell'accordo)

[permanent embargo]

È possibile chiedere che venga applicata una chiusura permanente nel caso in cui intervenga una delle motivazioni seguenti (selezionare):

- inserimento nella tesi di testi e/o materiale altrui non autorizzato, in violazione dei diritti di terze parti, d'autore o editoriali, fatta eccezione per l'uso di immagini a bassa risoluzione
- motivi di sicurezza pubblica o nazionale: indicare obbligatoriamente nel campo NOTE tutti i dati necessari per la verifica
- motivi di privacy o presenza di dati sensibili: assicurarsi che il motivo non rientri nell'embargo temporaneo.

In questo caso è necessario selezionare in Uniweb l'opzione di 36 mesi di embargo e successivamente contattare l'Ufficio Dottorato e Post Lauream - Settore Dottorato di Ricerca al seguente indirizzo e-mail phd@unipd.it specificando nell'oggetto della mail: "Richiesta embargo PERMANENTE".

Editorial reasons - 1

Photo credit: opensourceway via VisualHunt / CC BY-SA

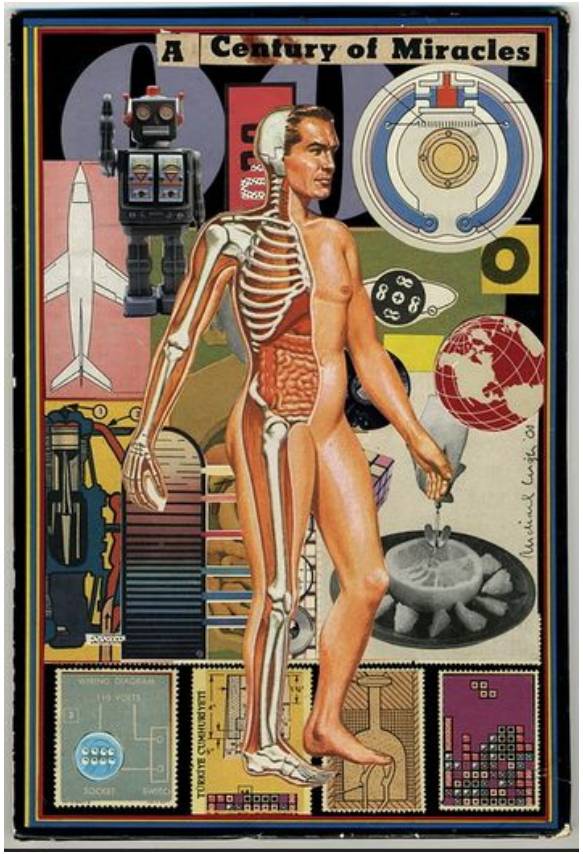
If you have already signed a contract with a publisher, or a contract is under development

- Read carefully the instructions for authors inside the Digital Library website
- In the same page you find the link to the database Sherpa/Romeo, which lists hundreds of publishers and their policies towards authors
- You can also use the Addendum suggested by European Union for papers granted by European projects, e.g. Horizon 2020/Horizon Europe; in this page you can find more models

Editorial reasons - 2

Theses including articles (already published or not)

- pay attention to publishers' policies concerning the use of articles in PhD dissertations
- ask for permission through an Addendum
- choose the pre-print or the Accepted version



https://www.flickr.com/photos/21133841@N03/3542221586/in/photostream/

Use of sensitive information that violate privacy

Photo credit: Thomas Hawk via Visual hunt / CC BY-NC

- Inclusion of raw data
- Inclusion of texts from which you can recognize the people described or interviewed (unless you have their authorization to publish)
- Inserting images from which you can recognize the subjects (unless you have their authorization to publish)

Tips on the management of research data

What are research data?

Recorded information (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist) necessary to support or validate a research project's observations, findings or outputs

GIS and spatial data

Video

Digital copies of images

Spreadsheets

Digital texts or digital copies of text

Audio

Graphics

Protein or genetic sequences

Databases

BUT ALSO…

- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistics products
- Web files
- …

Data Types

Data Type	Value	Example
Observational data captured around the time of the event	Usually irreplaceable	Sensor readings, telemetry, survey results, neuro-images
Experimental data from lab equipment	Often reproducible but can be expensive	Gene sequence, chromatograms, toroid magnetic field readings
Simulation data generated from test models	Model and metadata (inputs) more important than output data. Large modules can take a lot of computer time to reproduce	Climate models, economic models
Derived or compiled data	Reproducible (but very expensive)	Text and data mining, compiled databases, 3D models

https://www.slideshare.net/jezcope/university-of-bath-research-data-management-training-for-researchers

License: CC Attribution License

Research data lifecycle

From: Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students
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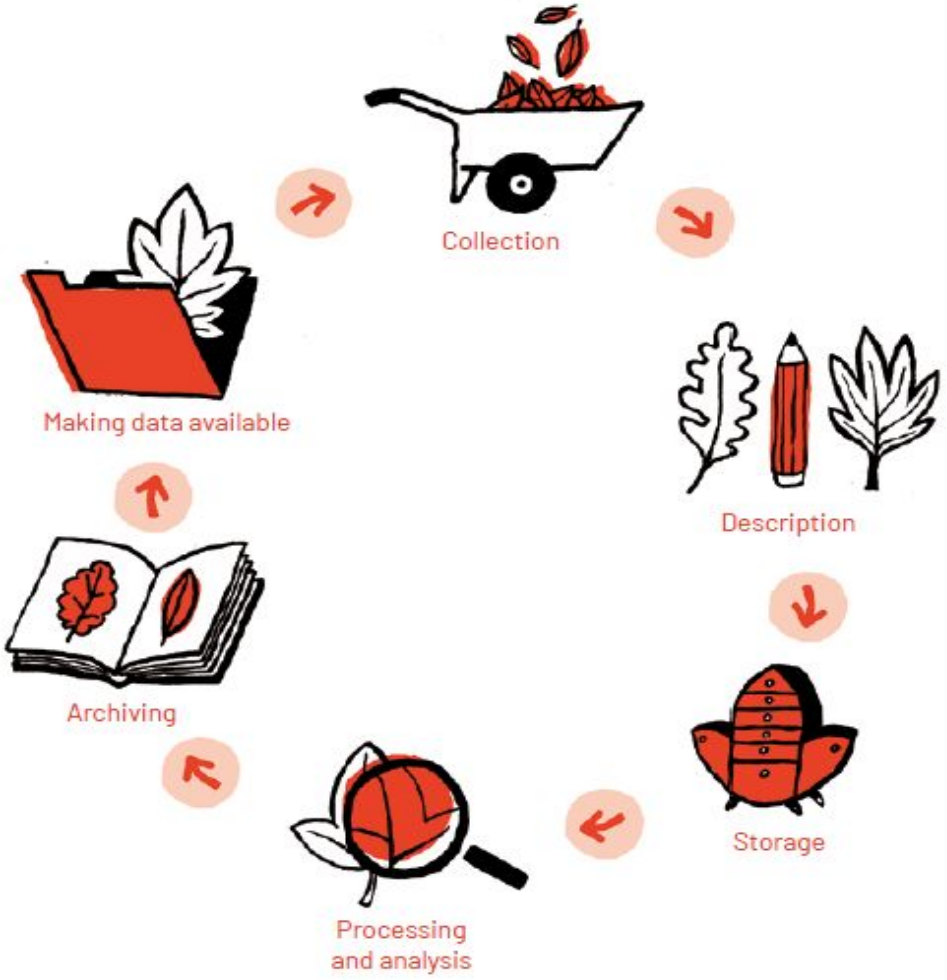


Open Data

Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data are open when **anyone can access, use and share**

Anyone means: academics, politicians, private citizens, economic stakeholders

Funding programs requiring OA: European Union

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information

Horizon Europe Programme Guide

Managing research data: 5 steps + 2

Collect research data

Name research data rationally

Structure research data hierarchically

Annotate research data using metadata

Pay attention to file formats

First step: collect research data

CC BY-SA Gaelen Pinnock

Develop a clear picture of the data you need

Locate appropriate data resources

Set up a search query and search the data resource

Select data candidates

Evaluate data quality

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/7.-Discover/The-process-of-data-discovery

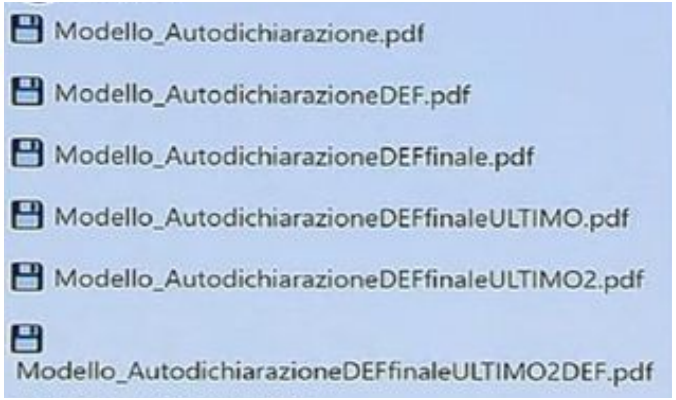
Second step: file name strategy

A file name is a principal identifier of a file

- File name should help to identify the content of the file.
- Good file names provide useful clues to the status and version of a file, uniquely identify a file and help in classifying and sorting files

File naming strategy should be consistent in time and among different people

- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be systematic and consistent across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should follow the same file naming strategy.



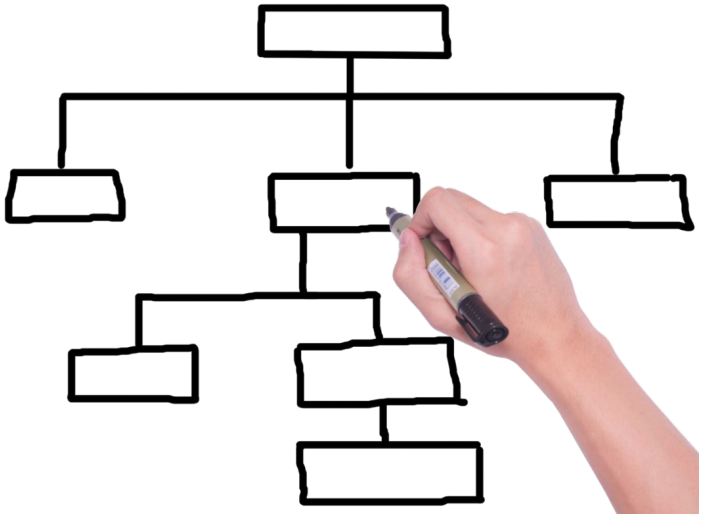
https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

From Propaganda Live, Friday 27/03/2020, La7

Third step: structure research data

Structuring your data files in folders is important for making it easier to locate and organize files and versions.

The decision on how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.

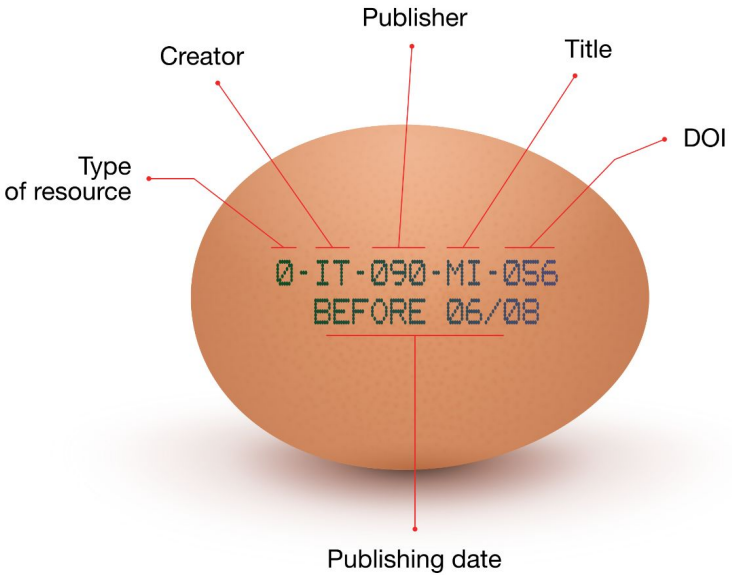


https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

Fourth step: annotate using metadata

Metadata means "data about data".

It is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data and it is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make easier to track and work with specific data.



Examples of metadata standards

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-data/best-practices/guides/creating

Fifth step: file formats

When preparing to collect research data, you should chose **open**, **well-documented** and **non-proprietary formats** wherever possible.

The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

It is advisable to store your data for use in future, which means to convert them from a current data format to a long-term preservation format. Most software applications offer export or exchange formats that allow a text-formatted file to be created for importing into another program.

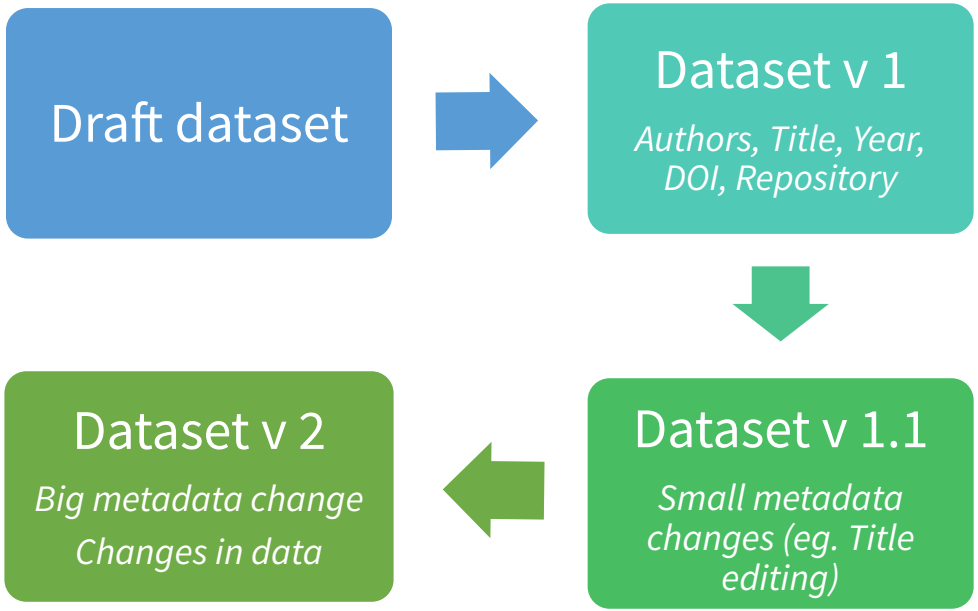
Guides on formats

Recommended formats

Organize data: dataset versions

Versioning is important for long-term research data management where metadata and/or files are updated over time.

It is used to track any metadata or file changes (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata…) once a dataset has been published.



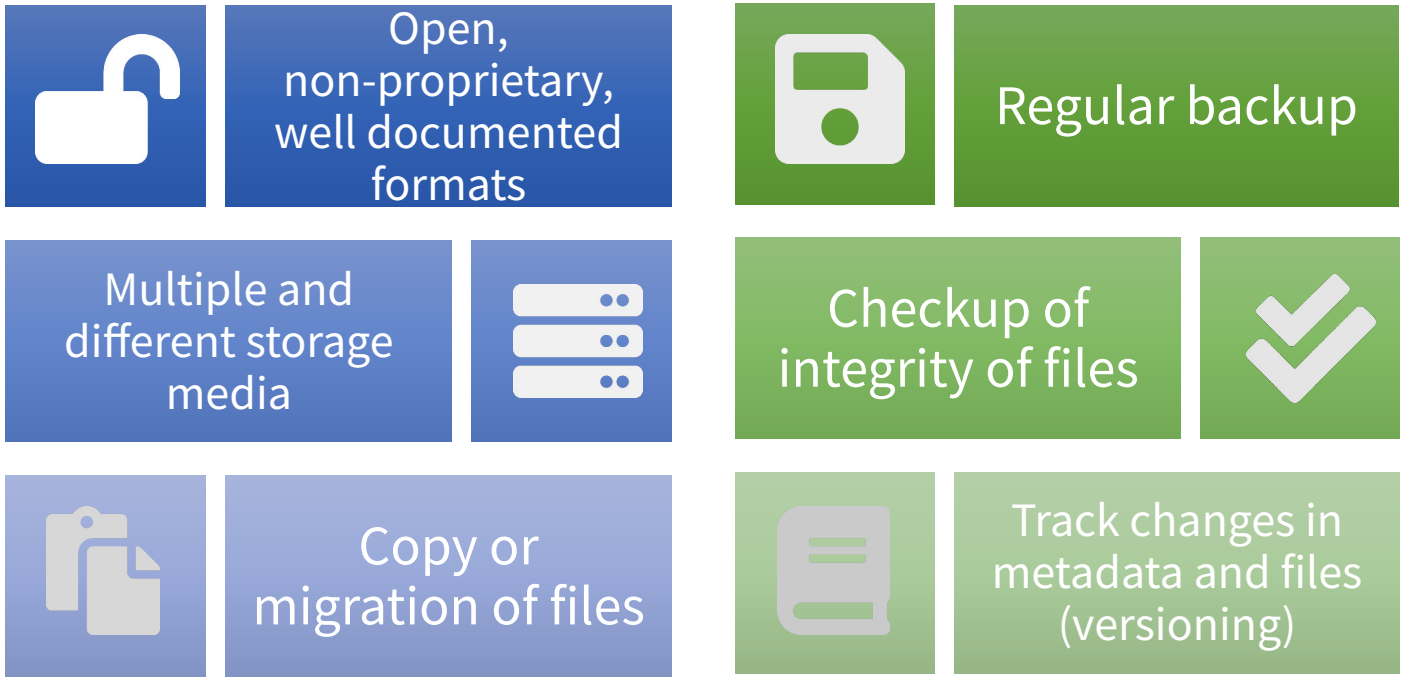
Useful guides on naming and version control

http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html

Storage and preservation

Data storage in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

Preservation actions should ensure that data remains authentic, reliable and usable while maintaining its integrity



Checklist for storage and preservation

Open methodology

= the use of open methodologies throughout the entire research cycle, making it open and available to everyone online at the very moment the research is conducted.

Foto di Ann H da Pexels

Open Notebooks

- https://openlabnotebooks.org
- https://theopennotebook.com/
- OpenLab/Notebook % Foster

- Code Ocean
- Protocols.io

Pre-registration

= the practice of pre-recording experiments

Retrospectively registered trials: the Editors' dilemma

Prospective clinical trial registration aims to address publication and reporting bias. Unfortunately, not all clinical trials are registered before they start. Here we discuss the dilemma faced by editors when receiving submissions reporting a clinical trial that was not registered prospectively, and a new policy for increasing transparency when a trial was registered after participant recruitment has begun.

http://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2016/04/15/retrospectively-registered-trials-editors-dilemma/

OSF – Open Science Framework

Reproducibility Issues: No raw data no science

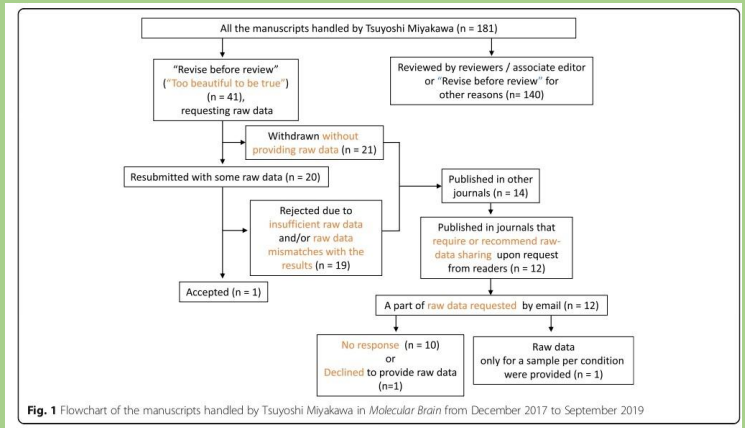
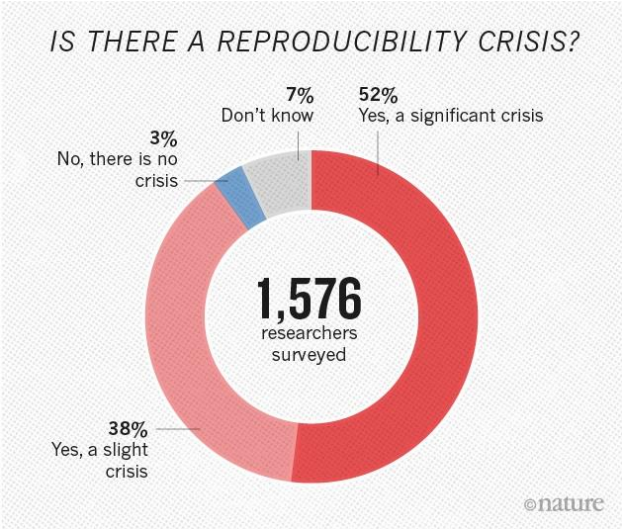


Fig. 1 Flowchart of the manuscripts handled by Tsuyoshi Miyakawa in *Molecular Brain* from December 2017 to September 2019



Miyakawa, T. No raw data, no science: another possible source of the reproducibility crisis. Mol Brain 13, 24 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13041-020-0552-2

Charlotte Stoddard, Is there a reproducibility crisis in science? Nature Video, 25 May 2016. *https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-00067-3*

Retractions

Retraction of articles due to lack of data, citations and methodologies are increasing.

The inability to access to data and methods prevents from reproducing experiments and validate results.

Scientific publications of affiliated authors in Italy retracted due to fraud. Review and analysis

Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca, José Antonio Salvador-Oliván, Rosario Arquero-Avilés, Chiara Faggiolani, Brenda Siso-Calvo

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to review the publications retracted due to fraud written by authors with affiliation in Italy in the period 2000-2020. For the identification of retracted publications, Retraction Watch Database has been used and Web of Science and Pubmed databases have been used for their verification and review. A total of 112 retractions were obtained due to fraud related the criteria defined in the methodology. The results obtained establish that the main cause of retraction due to scientific misconduct has been ents 77.68% of the retractions reviewed. 20.54% of retractions are associated with data and 1.79% with both causes. There is an average of 5.6 articles retracted per year in the period analyzed. The tracted works are research articles in the area of Life Sciences and Biomedicine. It is noteworthy that 37% of be cited after their retraction.

Author asks to retract nearly 20-year old paper over figure questions, lack of data

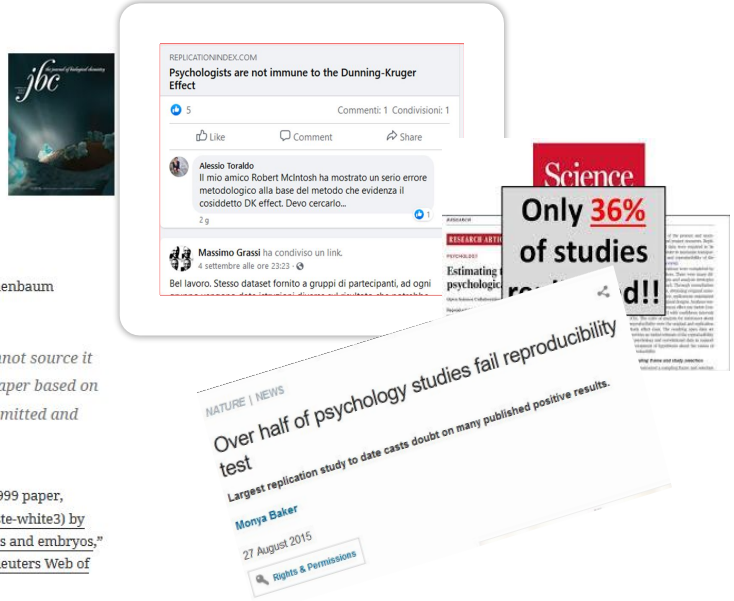
The last author of a 1999 paper has asked the journal to retract it less than one month after a user raised questions about images on PubPeer.

Yesterday, last author Jim Woodgett posted a note on the site saying the author who generated the figures in question could not find the original data, and since he agreed the images appeared "suspicious," he had contacted the journal to retract the paper.

Here's the note from Woodgett, based at Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto:

...the person who generated the original data cannot source it and, as a consequence, a request to retract this paper based on the discrepancies in figure 5B and C has been submitted and approved.

The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, "Regulation of the protein kinase activity of Shaggy(Zeste-white3) by components of the wingless pathway in Drosophila cells and embryos," which has been cited 77 times, according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

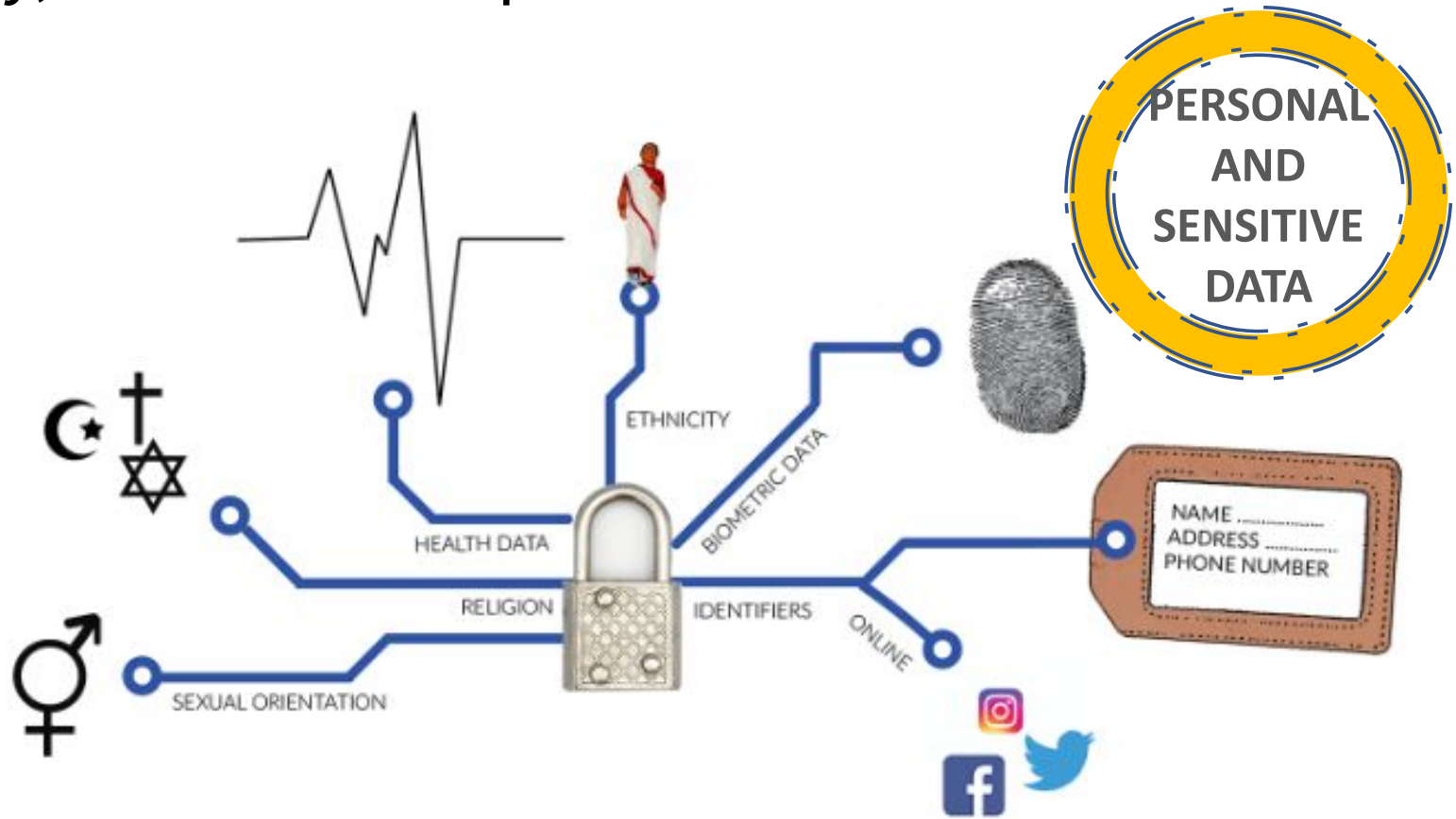


JLIS: https://www.jlis.it/article/view/12711

Rete Italiana Open Science: https://www.facebook.com/groups/172297443522463/

Retraction watch: https://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/23/author-asks-to-retract-nearly-20-year-old-paper-over-figure-questions-lack-of-data/

Privacy, sensitive and personal data



The Expert Tour Guide on Data Management by CESSDA ERIC is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Research data may contain information about living, identifiable individuals, or other information that is sensitive, for example about criminal justice or national security. You are responsible for ensuring that your handling of all these data is secure and compliant with laws and regulations.

Personal data

- Name
- Identification number
- Phone numbers
- IP addresses…

Sensitive data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinion
- Genetic data
- Data concernig health
- Sex life or sexual orientation…

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Before you collect data

- Make a **risk assessment**
- **Choose which data to collect**, ensuring compliance with the minimization principle
- Prepare **informed consent**, with information on: research, data sharing and conservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party

Information about research integrity and research ethic

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

After data collection

- **Protect IDs** (eg. with pseudonymisation, or retaining information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- **Anonymize** whenever possible
- **Aggregate** data
- **Regulate** access where necessary

General Data Protection Regulation

Since 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, European Union, 2016) applies to any EU researcher who collects personal data of living persons.

So, when processing personal data, researchers should adhere to the following six principles:

I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

II. Keep to the original purpose

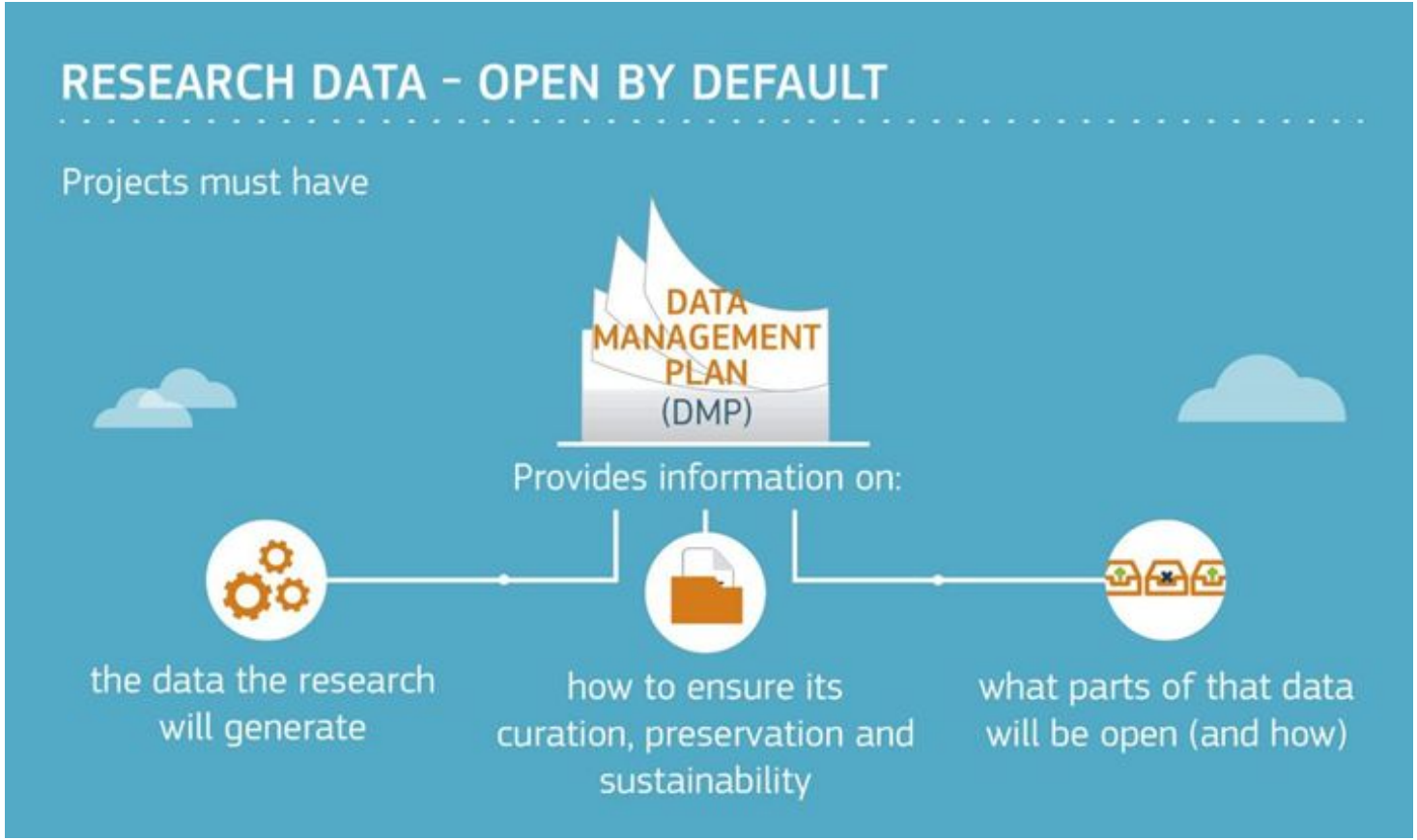
III. Minimise data size

IV. Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date

V. Remove data which are not used

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

DMP = Data Management Plan



https://www.openaire.eu/what-is-a-data-management-plan

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DMP = Data Management Plan

1. Data Collection and Documentation

- What kind of data are generated
- How will data be generated
- What metadata are needed

2. Ethics, legal and security Issues

- How will ethical issues be handled
- How are the data accessed
- Are there copyright issues
- Are there sensitive data
- What about intellectual property rights

3. Data Storage and Preservation

- How are the data stored?
- Are there back up systems
- How are data safely preserved

4. Data Sharing and reuse

- How and where will the data be shared?
- How are sensitive data protected
- How can data be accessed

https://www.uzh.ch/blog/hbz/2018/11/15/data-management-plan-in-a-nutshell/?lang=en

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DMP: Guidelines & tools

DCC = Digital Curation Centre

- http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans
- http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/tools-and-applications

DMPTool

- https://blog.dmptool.org/2018/02/27/new-dmptool-launched-today/

Italian Open Science Support Group

- Italian checklist
- http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/bd/per_chi_pubblica/documenti-e-materiali/Grigliapianodigestionedatiricerca.pdf

OpenAIRE

- https://www.openaire.eu/what-isa-data-management-plan-and-how-do-i-create-one?highlight=WyJob3ciLCJ0byIsImNyZWF0ZSIsImRtcCIsImRtcCdzIiwiaG93IHRvIiwiaG93IHRvIGNyZWF0ZSIsInRvIGNyZWF0ZSJd

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)

- Portage

Tools for researchers

- UniPD Ufficio Ricerca Internazionale
- Strumenti per la progettazione e il proposal writing
- https://elearning.unipd.it/ufficiserviziapplicazioni/course/view.php?id=112 (with SSO)

DMP: two examples

CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

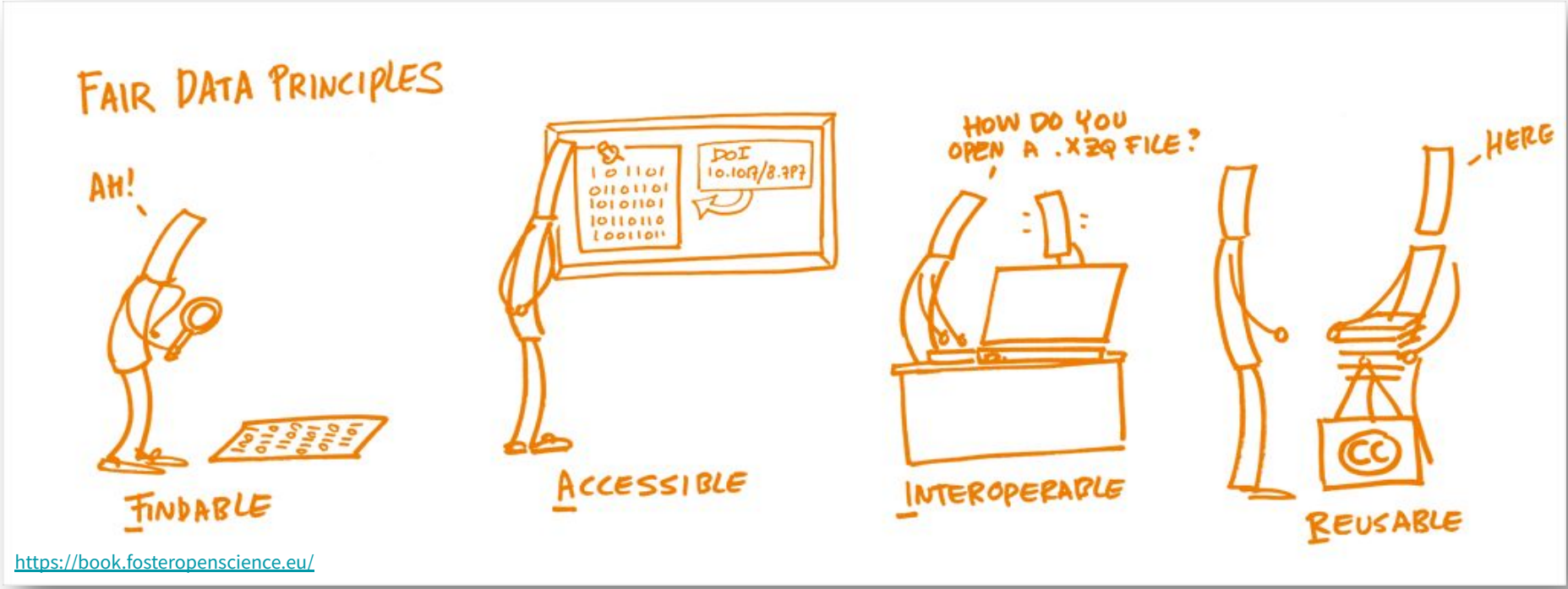
Link to pdf version here

Link to editable version in this page

DCC (Data Curation Centre)

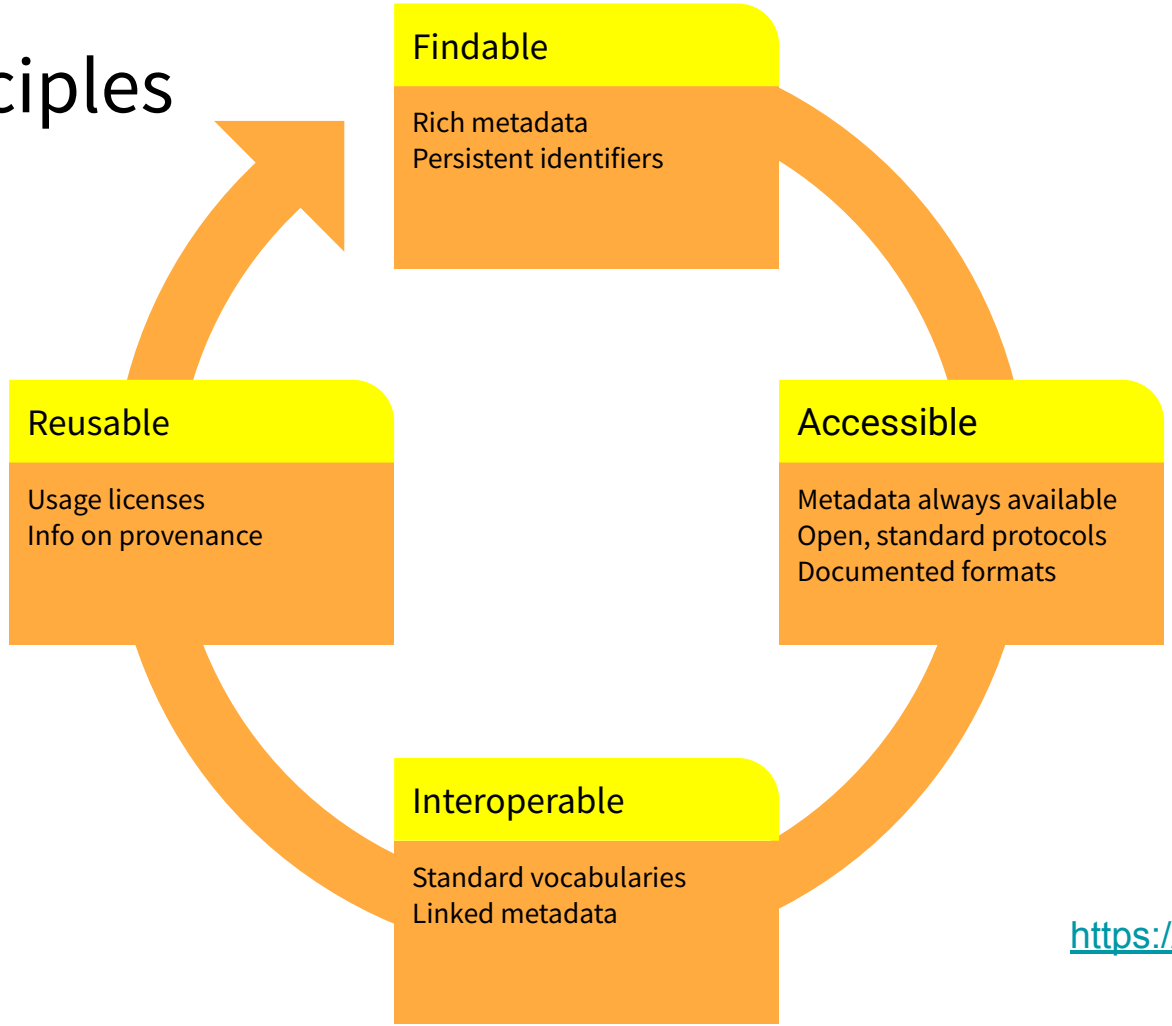
Link to DMP Checklist here

FAIR principles



https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

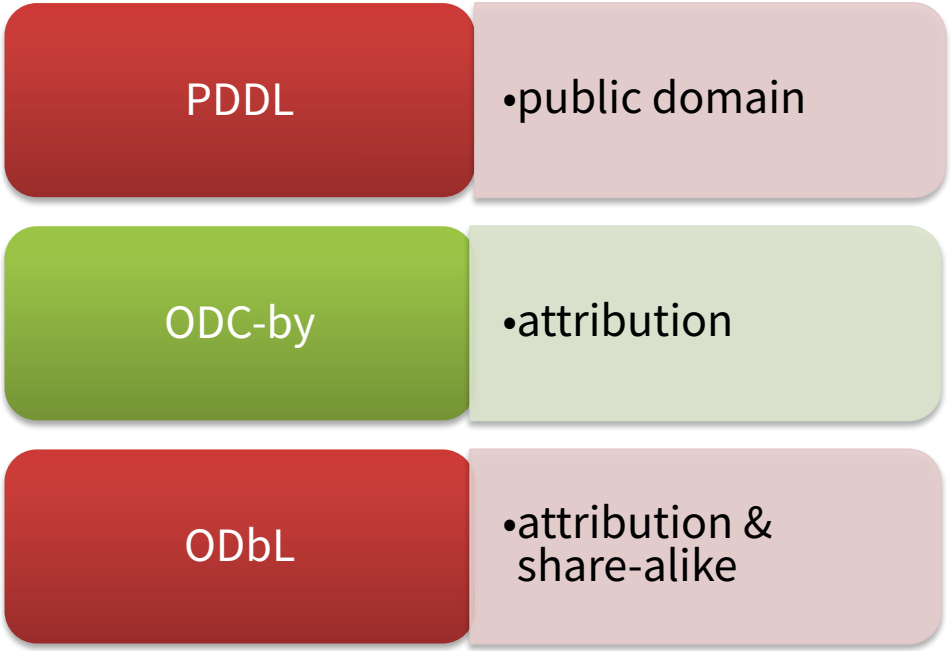
FAIR principles



https://www.fairsfair.eu/

Licenses on Data

Open Data Commons Licenses



https://opendatacommons.org/index.html

To sum up …
why is it important to manage research data [properly] and make them **OPEN**?

To allow the continuity of research through the use of secondary data

To increase the efficiency of research

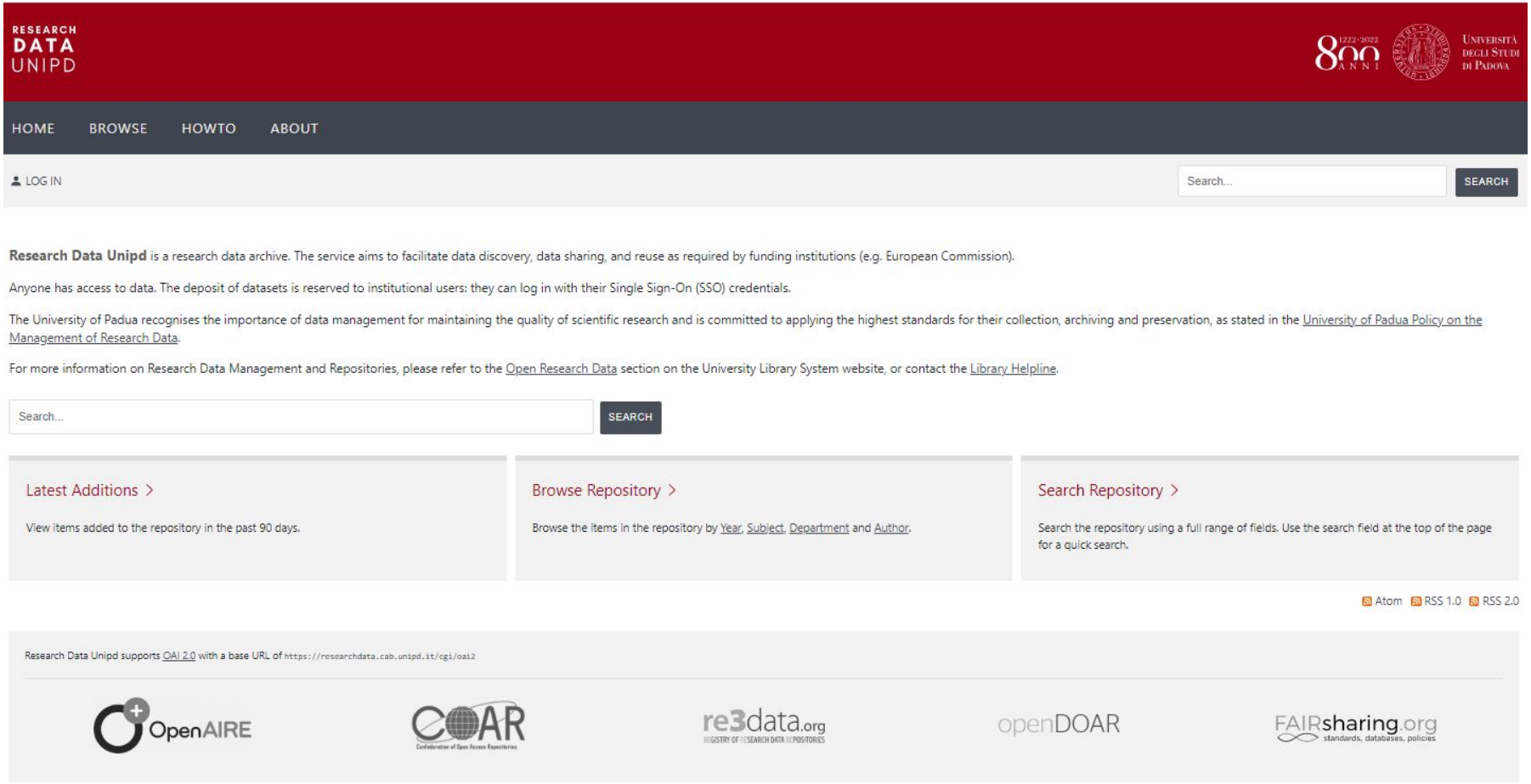
To ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders

To support the contents of a paper and improve the peer-review

To guarantee the integrity of research and the validation of the results

To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact

Research Data Unipd



http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/

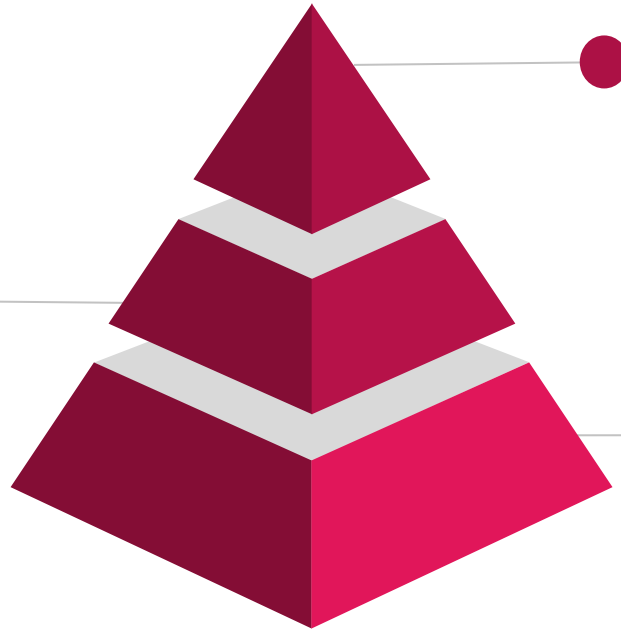
Research Data Unipd

Features

- Authentication via the University's SSO
- DOI attribution
- Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or deposited in Padua Research Archive
- ERC subjects

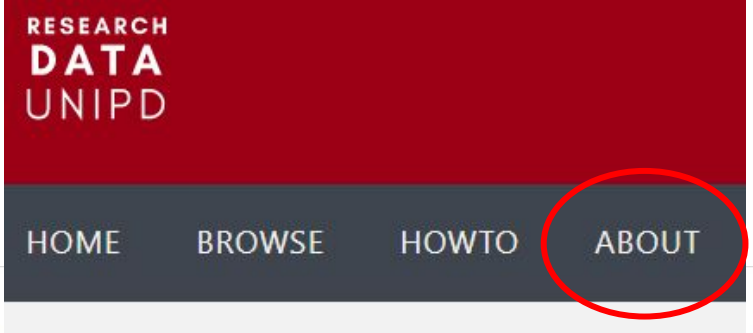
Purposes

It is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication



FAIRness

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with **FAIR** mode (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), as recommended by most funders.



About the Repository

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padua. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

According to the University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data, data must be stored in a correct, complete and reliable way, respecting their integrity. They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use as stated in the FAIR principles.

Quality

Datasets published in the Archive have a set of metadata that ensure that data are described and discoverable. Before publication, dataset records are checked by Editors for the presence of appropriate metadata.

Metadata Policy

All published metadata are released under a CC0 licence.

Re-using data

We encourage researchers to use licences on their datasets to promote the reuse of the research data. The licence to be preferred is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0, but several others are used. Any re-use must acknowledge the Creators in an appropriate manner, ideally through a citation similar to that provided with the record.

Recommended formats and data files

Formats and data files

Submission policy

Submission policy concerning depositors, quality & copyright

Data deposit agreement

Agreement to terms and conditions

Data deposit agreement

When you deposit data in the Research Data Unipd Archive, you must agree to the conditions below. This is done by clicking the "Deposit" button in the archive, before depositing the item.

This agreement confirms that you, the depositor, have the right to submit the dataset to the repository.

This agreement ensures that the archive administrators have the right to carry out activities necessary to facilitate the long-term preservation and sharing of datasets.

By submitting your dataset for a deposit, you grant a non-exclusive licence to the University of Padua to archive, publish and disseminate any material within the dataset. The licence is non-exclusive and therefore does not prevent you from exercising any rights you might have to publish and distribute any of the datasets, in its present or future versions, elsewhere.

Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.

Andreoli, Lorisa (2019) *Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.* [Data Collection]

Related publications
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/o:4855

Collection description

La documentazione è relativa ai dati del restauro, effettuato nel 2007, di beni mobili conservati presso la Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. INFORMAZIONI SUI BENI MOBILI 1) RESTAURO DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI L'Iconoteca dei Botanici comprende 2.380 ritratti di botanici italiani e stranieri dalla seconda metà del XVII secolo alla prima metà del XX secolo. La collezione è composta di fotografie (carte salate, albumine, aristotipi, platinotipi, stampe alla gelatina a sviluppo), negativi su vetro, incisioni, acquerelli, disegni, dipinti e stampe fotomeccaniche. La collezione prende avvio nel 1843 a seguito della donazione all'Orto di sette ritratti ad olio di botanici, e successivamente il Prefetto dell'Orto Pier Andrea Saccardo (prefetto dal 1879 al 1915) decide di sviluppare in modo sistematico tale collezione a completamento dell'opera La Botanica in Italia, allargando le sue ricerche anche ai botanici stranieri. Il restauro dell'Iconoteca ha riguardato: a) restauro dei negativi su lastra di vetro b) restauro di stampe fotografiche in cornice c) restauro di stampe PRESENTAZIONE DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI: https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/collections/iconoteca_botanici 2) RESTAURO DI ACQUARELLI OTTOCENTESCHI I 3 acquarelli ottocenteschi incorniciati non fanno parte dell'Iconoteca dei botanici. Trattandosi di un restauro di documenti cartacei, è stato fatto assieme alle stampe (vedi punto c) dell'Iconoteca dei Botanici.

DOI: 10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000109

Keywords: materiale grafico, fotografia, stampa <attività>, beni mobili, restauro, conservazione, Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova, graphic material, photography, cultural assets, printed material, conservation, restoration, Padua Botanical Garden

Subjects: Social Sciences and Humanities > Cultures and Cultural Production: Literature, philology, cultural studies, study of the arts, philosophy > Museums, exhibitions, conservation and restoration

Department: Departments > Dipartimento di Biologia (DiBio)

Depositing User: Lorisa Andreoli

Date Deposited: 27 Mar 2019 09:26

Last Modified: 02 Jul 2019 12:20

	Creators	Email	ORCID
Creators/Authors:	Andreoli, Lorisa	lorisa.andreoli@unipd.it	orcid.org/0000-0003-2185-2360

Available Files

Documentation

PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip

Read me

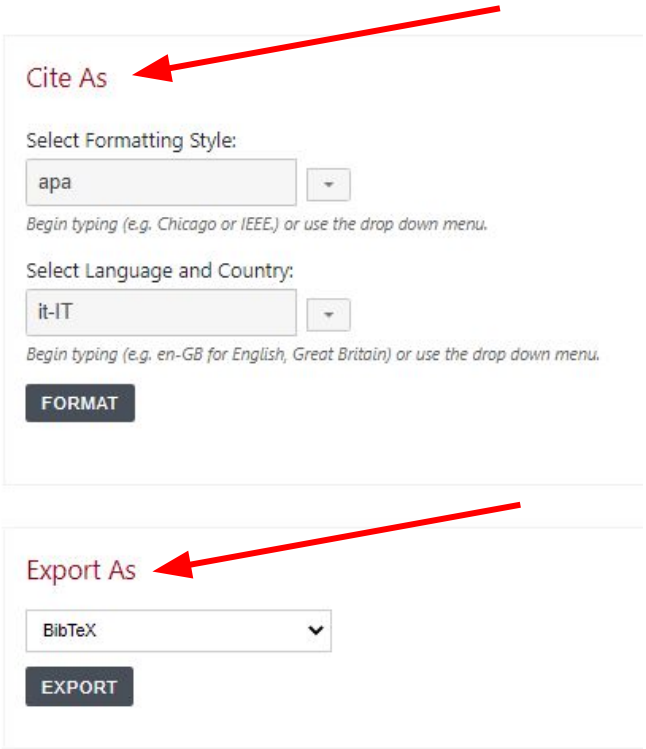
README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt

Cite As

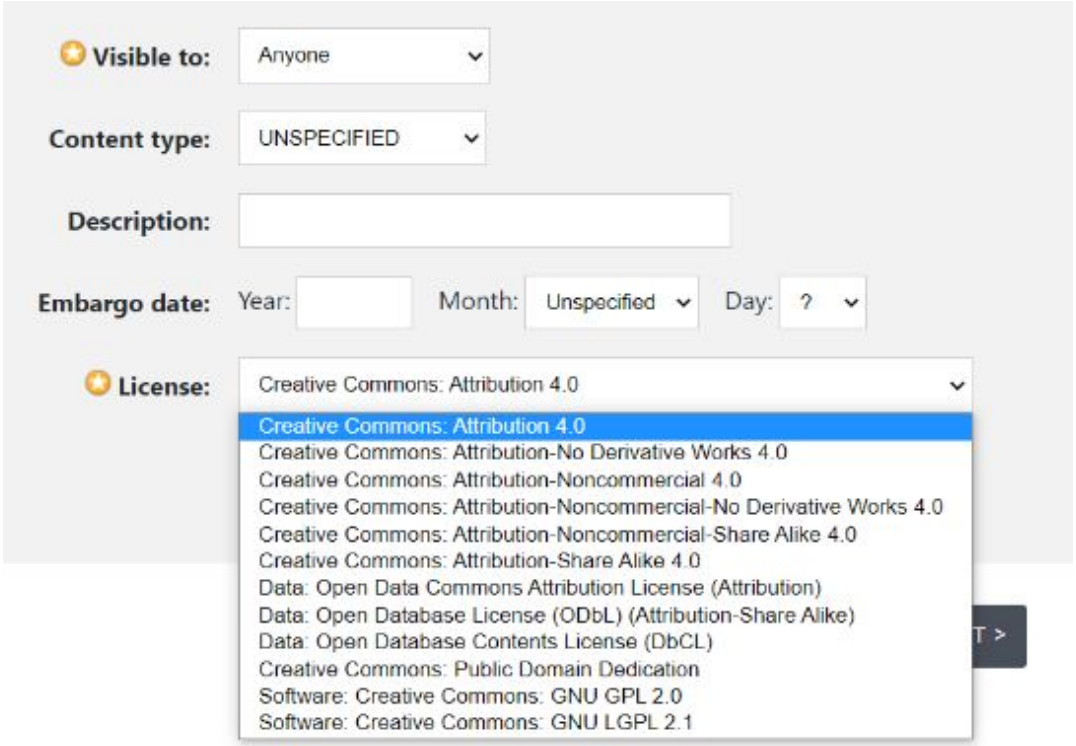
Select Formatting Style:

apa

Info on files and additional functions



Licenses to promote the reuse of data



Metadata (Details)

Metadata (Details)

Creators/Authors

	Family Name	Given name / Initials	Email	ORCID
1.	Andreoli	Lorisa	lorisa.andreoli@unipd.it	0000-0003-2185-2360
2.				
3.				
4.				

MORE INPUT ROWS

Type of data

- (●) **Text**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of text
- ( ) **Audio**
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- ( ) **Video**
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- ( ) **Image**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of images
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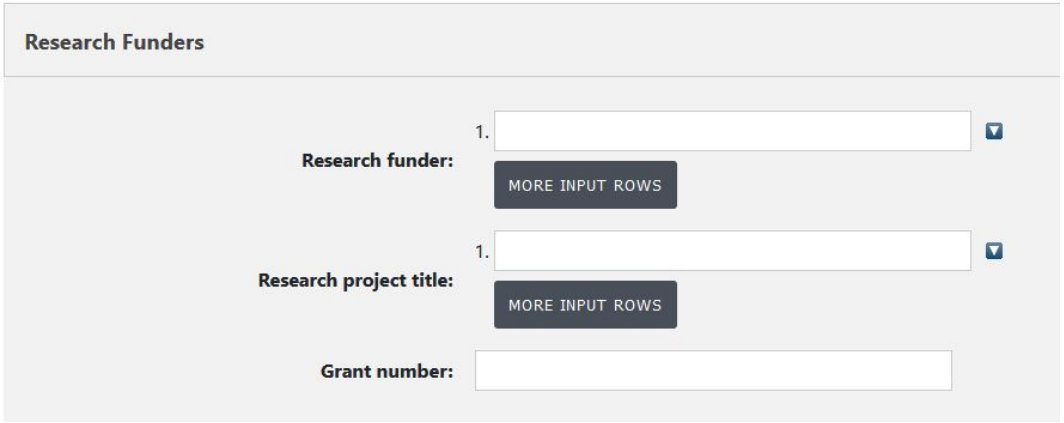
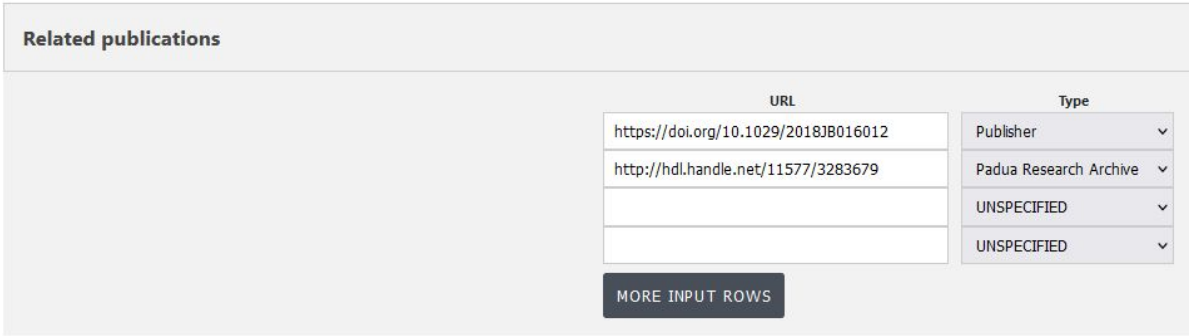
  If the dataset is mainly composed of models
- ( ) **Software**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of software
- ( ) **Code**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of code
- ( ) **Machine/Instrument Log**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of Machine/Instrument log
- ( ) **Database**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of databases
- ( ) **Mixed**
  If the dataset is composed by mixed types
- ( ) **Other**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of other types not listed

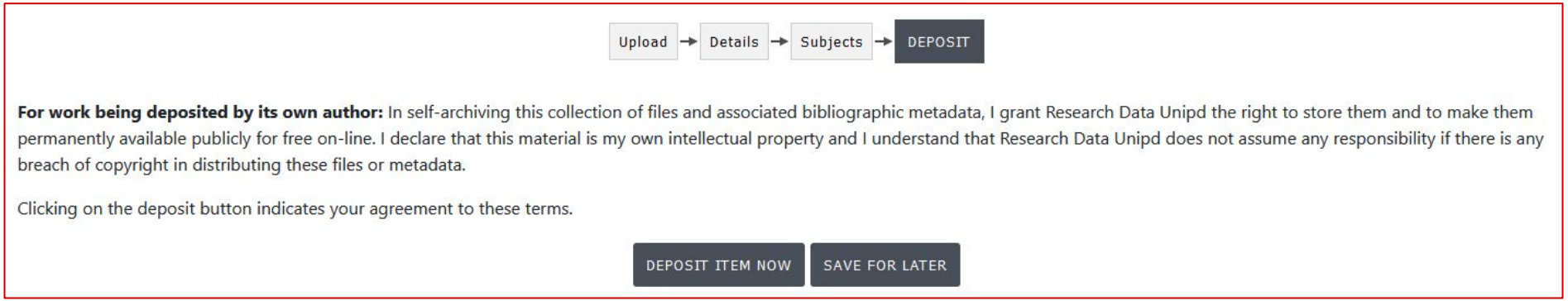
Funders fields



Link to articles in the publishers' websites or in Padua Research Archive (IRIS)



Licence to store and disseminate



Research Data Unipd - Test

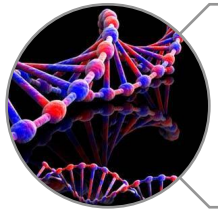
If you want to access the archive and do some tests without risking damage, please use:

https://researchdatatest.cab.unipd.it/

(only from the university network and/or via proxy)

Data & Publications

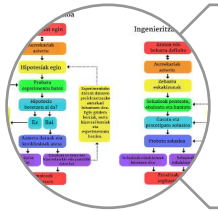
Relationship between data & articles & reported findings



in a paper announcing the sequencing of an entire genome, the sequence would be a central aspect of the paper

data are necessary to support the claims of the paper and essential to enable a knowledgeable peer to reproduce and verify the results

data or databases provide a background to a publication: without them the findings or conclusions could not have been derived



background information might be important to make comparisons with alternative methods or sources of data

Data & article reported findings

Springer Link

Original Research | Published: 19 June 2020

The Political Economy of Football: Democracy, Income Inequality, and Men's National Football Performance

Kin-Man Wan, Ka-U Ng & Thung-Hong Lin

Social Indicators Research **151**, 981–1013(2020) | Cite this arti

242 Accesses | **4** Altmetric | Metrics

Article: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-020-02410-y#article-info

Springer Link Search Log in

Table 12 Ranking of average ln FIFA score points by country, 1999–2014 (*FIFA = ln FIFA; Years = Association years*)

From: The Political Economy of Football: Democracy, Income Inequality, and Men's National Football Performance

Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years	Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years	Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years
1	Spain	ESP	7.034	105	23	Chile	CHL	6.574	119	45	Hungary	HUN	6.377	113
2	Brazil	BRA	6.992	100	24	Nigeria	NGA	6.569	69	46	Honduras	HND	6.377	79
3	Germany	DEU	6.970	114	25	Paraguay	PRY	6.558	108	47	Senegal	SEN	6.349	54
4	Argentina	ARG	6.961	121	26	Ukraine	UKR	6.554	23	48	Mali	MLI	6.345	54
5	Netherlands	NLD	6.947	125	27	Japan	JPN	6.539	93	49	Morocco	MAR	6.334	59
6	Italy	ITA	6.898	116	28	Ecuador	ECU	6.523	89	50	Peru	PER	6.296	92
7	Portugal	PRT	6.863	100	29	Belgium	BEL	6.517	119	51	Finland	FIN	6.290	107
8	United Kingdom	GBR	6.863	151	30	Ghana	GHA	6.512	57	52	South Africa	ZAF	6.280	23
9	France	FRA	6.851	95	31	Norway	NOR	6.508	112	53	Austria	AUT	6.265	110
10	Croatia	HRV	6.770	102	32	Ireland	IRL	6.500	93	54	Venezuela, RB	VEN	6.257	88

Table: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-020-02410-y/tables/12

Data & article reported findings

SpringerLink

Research Article | Published: 12 March 2020

Patterns of trends in niveograph characteristics across the western United States from snow telemetry data

S. R. Fassnacht & J. I. López-Moreno

Frontiers of Earth Science **14**, 315–325(2020) | Cite this article

44 Accesses | **1** Citations | Metrics

Additional information

Data Access

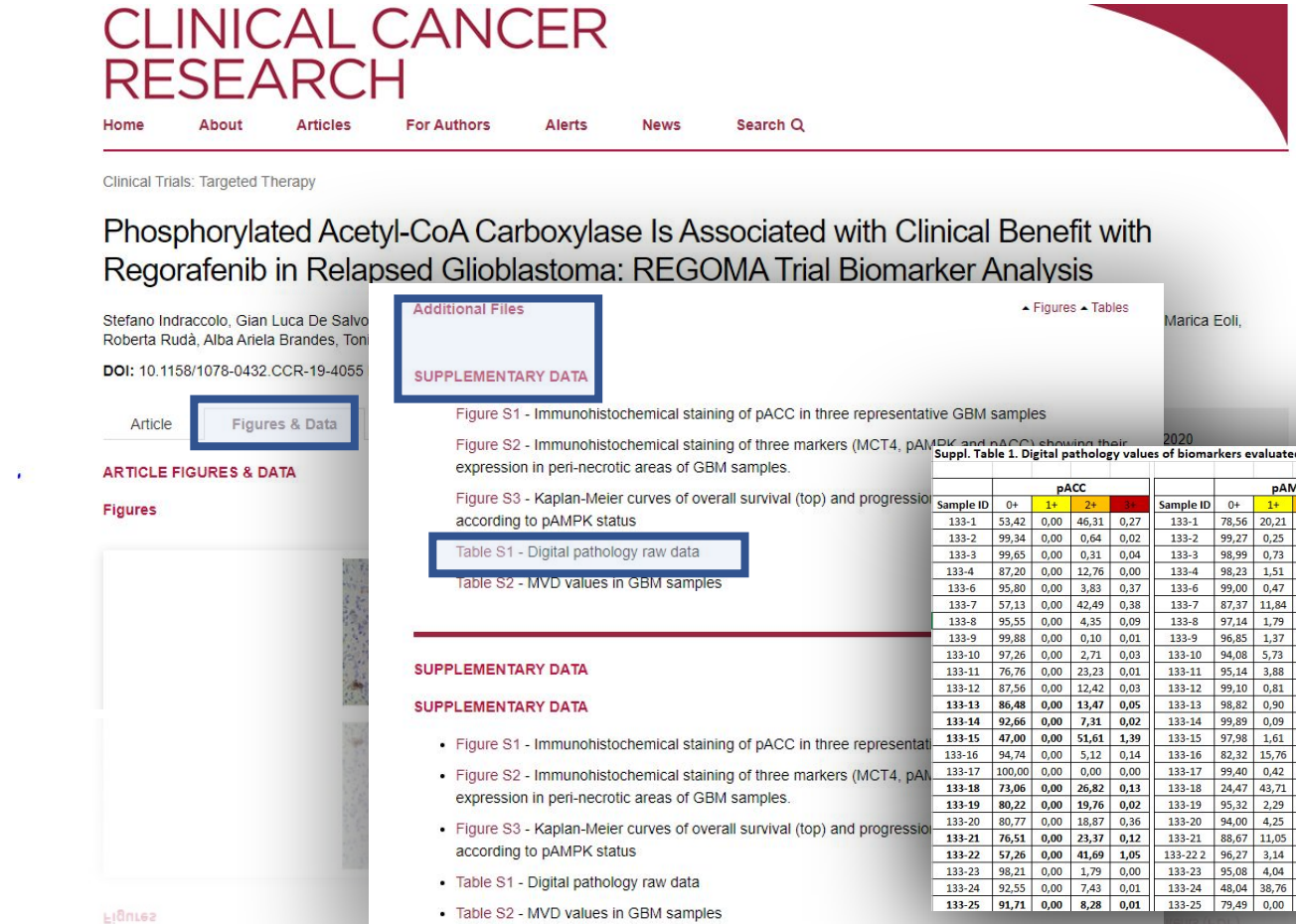
The SNOTEL daily data are available from the National Water and Climate Center of the Natural Resources Conservation Service at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/> (last access 25 January 2020). The spatial data used in Fig. 1 were obtained from the US Geological Survey National Viewer Data set <*viewer.nationalmap.gov/advanced-viewer*> (last access 21 February 2019). The PRISM data set was obtained from <http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu> (last access 25 January 2020).

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11707-020-0813-5#article-info

Raw Data

If required by the publisher:

- link to an institutional open data repository
- if data are not directly accessible, link through contact information to a person who can grant the permission to their retrieval.



CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH

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Clinical Trials: Targeted Therapy

Phosphorylated Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Is Associated with Clinical Benefit with Regorafenib in Relapsed Glioblastoma: REGOMA Trial Biomarker Analysis

Stefano Indraccolo, Gian Luca De Salvo, Roberta Rudà, Alba Ariela Brandes, Toni Marica Eoli,

DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-19-4055

Article Figures & Data

ARTICLE FIGURES & DATA

Figures

Additional Files

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Figures Tables

Figure S1 - Immunohistochemical staining of pACC in three representative GBM samples

Figure S2 - Immunohistochemical staining of three markers (MCT4, pAMPK and pACC) showing their expression in peri-necrotic areas of GBM samples.

Figure S3 - Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival (top) and progression according to pAMPK status

Table S1 - Digital pathology raw data

Table S2 - MVD values in GBM samples

2020

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

- Figure S1 - Immunohistochemical staining of pACC in three representati
- Figure S2 - Immunohistochemical staining of three markers (MCT4, pA expression in peri-necrotic areas of GBM samples.
- Figure S3 - Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival (top) and progressio according to pAMPK status
- Table S1 - Digital pathology raw data
- Table S2 - MVD values in GBM samples

Suppl. Table 1. Digital pathology values of biomarkers evaluated by IHC in GBM samples

	pACC					pAMPK					MCT4					MCT1				
Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+
133-1	53,42	0,00	46,31	0,27	133-1	78,56	20,21	1,13	0,10	133-1	35,01	17,60	41,55	5,85	133-1	1,70	26,21	49,32	22,77
133-2	99,34	0,00	0,64	0,02	133-2	99,27	0,25	0,23	0,25	133-2	56,05	18,97	24,86	0,12	133-2	5,20	26,58	60,87	7,35
133-3	99,65	0,00	0,31	0,04	133-3	98,99	0,73	0,24	0,04	133-3	95,98	3,55	0,47	0,01	133-3	92,95	3,41	3,64	0,00
133-4	87,20	0,00	12,76	0,00	133-4	98,23	1,51	0,19	0,07	133-4	75,92	10,49	13,55	0,04	133-4	43,55	20,67	35,61	0,17
133-6	95,80	0,00	3,83	0,37	133-6	99,00	0,47	0,34	0,19	133-6	53,73	18,37	27,78	0,11	133-6	11,12	27,84	59,41	1,63
133-7	57,13	0,00	42,49	0,38	133-7	87,37	11,84	0,59	0,20	133-7	1,09	27,68	55,18	16,06	133-7	3,31	26,42	57,47	12,80
133-8	95,55	0,00	4,35	0,09	133-8	97,14	1,79	0,64	0,43	133-8	34,48	24,20	40,80	0,52	133-8	29,79	23,95	44,49	1,77
133-9	99,88	0,00	0,10	0,01	133-9	96,85	1,37	1,14	0,64	133-9	81,48	8,62	9,79	0,10	133-9	20,89	25,87	50,30	2,94
133-10	97,26	0,00	2,71	0,03	133-10	94,08	5,73	0,19	0,00	133-10	9,38	25,56	42,99	22,07	133-10	10,39	32,05	56,04	1,53
133-11	76,76	0,00	23,23	0,01	133-11	95,14	3,88	0,66	0,31	133-11	NV				133-11	19,44	30,31	45,47	4,78
133-12	87,56	0,00	12,42	0,03	133-12	99,10	0,81	0,08	0,02	133-12	45,84	21,60	32,30	0,29	133-12	7,20	28,50	55,05	9,26
133-13	**86,48**	**0,00**	**13,47**	**0,05**	133-13	98,82	0,90	0,12	0,17	133-13	64,76	14,67	20,27	0,10	133-13	25,35	24,65	48,66	1,34
133-14	**92,66**	**0,00**	**7,31**	**0,02**	133-14	99,89	0,09	0,01	0,01	133-14	85,10	8,78	6,03	0,25	133-14	61,92	16,05	21,80	0,23
133-15	**47,00**	**0,00**	**51,61**	**1,39**	133-15	97,98	1,61	0,26	0,14	133-15	36,82	22,55	40,39	0,40	133-15	8,88	28,94	56,87	5,30
133-16	94,74	0,00	5,12	0,14	133-16	82,32	15,76	1,81	0,11	133-16	72,63	11,74	15,24	0,12	133-16	90,55	4,77	4,66	0,01
133-17	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	133-17	99,40	0,42	0,12	0,05	133-17	84,06	11,01	4,81	0,42	133-17	93,52	4,17	2,23	0,08
133-18	**73,06**	**0,00**	**26,82**	**0,13**	133-18	24,47	43,71	27,02	4,81	133-18	66,66	19,16	13,76	0,72	133-18	18,36	26,17	48,86	6,60
133-19	**80,22**	**0,00**	**19,76**	**0,02**	133-19	95,32	2,29	1,40	0,99	133-19	85,89	9,41	3,99	0,97	133-19	98,58	1,07	0,36	0,00
133-20	80,77	0,00	18,87	0,36	133-20	94,00	4,25	1,50	0,25	133-20	51,73	18,64	28,66	0,03	133-20	89,25	5,14	5,48	0,13
133-21	**76,51**	**0,00**	**23,37**	**0,12**	133-21	88,67	11,05	0,26	0,02	133-21	74,82	11,74	13,41	1,57	133-21	97,93	1,86	0,20	0,01
133-22	**57,26**	**0,00**	**41,69**	**1,05**	133-22 2	96,27	3,14	0,47	0,12	133-22	44,61	19,62	34,21	1,89	133-22	23,64	26,55	43,88	5,93
133-23	98,21	0,00	1,79	0,00	133-23	95,08	4,04	0,30	0,58	133-23	96,82	2,64	0,48	0,20	133-23	87,70	6,59	5,65	0,06
133-24	92,55	0,00	7,43	0,01	133-24	48,04	38,76	11,43	1,76	133-24	91,28	4,14	4,38	0,20	133-24	93,92	3,88	2,07	0,14
133-25	**91,71**	**0,00**	**8,28**	**0,01**	133-25	79,49	0,00	20,26	0,25	133-25	47,13	21,79	30,67	0,41	133-25	33,05	23,33	40,61	3,01

RESEARCH DATA UNIPD

Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Petit, Giai (2020) *Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya).* [Data Collection]

Related publications
- DOI: 10.1111/jvs.12921 (Publisher)
- http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3345504 (Padua Research Archive)

Data & article reported findings

Journal of Vegetation Science
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RESEARCH ARTICLE | Full Access

Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Sudip Pandey, Paolo Cherubini, Matthias Saurer, Marco Carrer, Giai Petit

First published: 10 July 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12921 | Citations: 1

Open Research

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Original data used for this study are available at the public repository of the University of Padua (Research Data Unipd) (https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000344 ; URI: http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/344).

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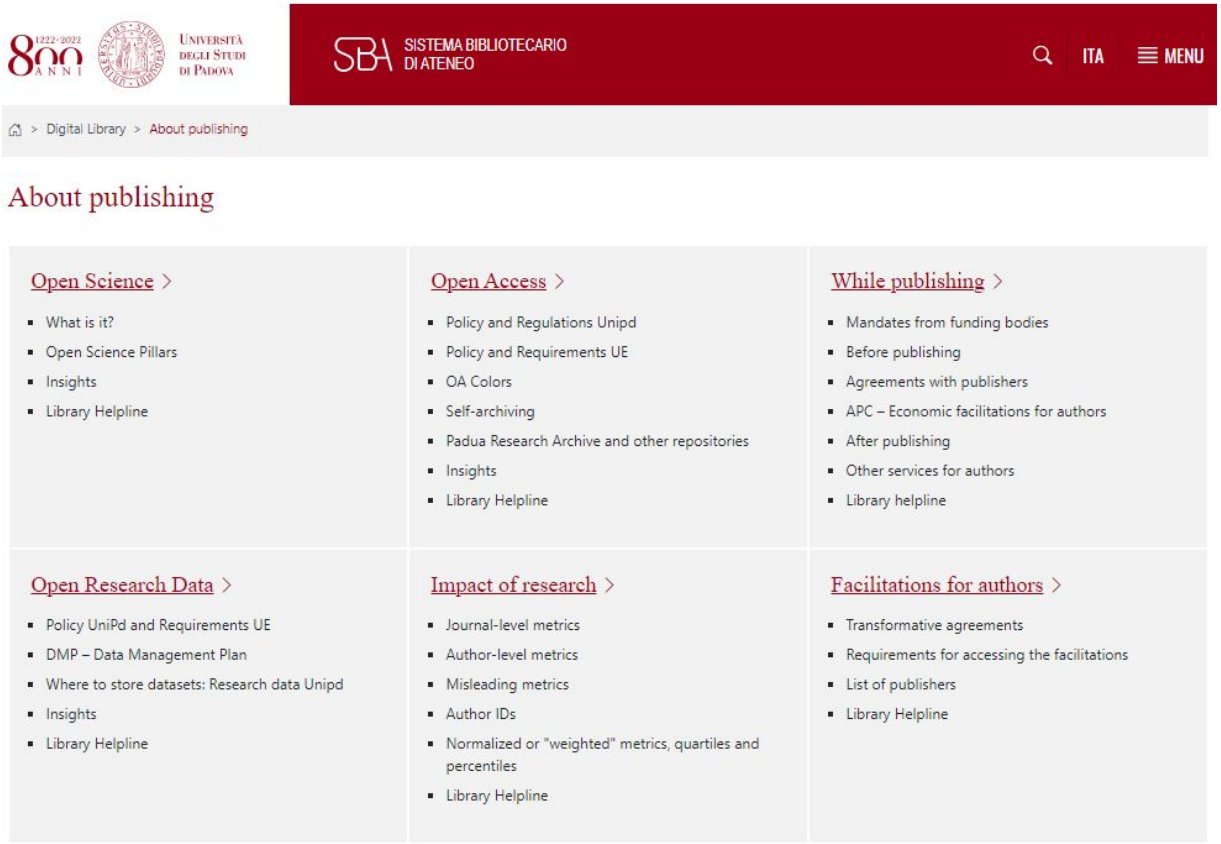

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